"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, lower temperature today and Friday; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,991. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THAW FOUND SANE BY A JURY; FINAL EDICT TOMORROW

State Is Expected to Appeal if Hendrick Sets Slayer of Stanford White Free.

DECISION REACHED QUICKLY

Arbiters Disregard Alienists' Statements and Evidence of Hereditary Taint.

PRISONER, PLEASED, JESTS

Thinks Jurors' Smoking Cigars, Instead of Cigarettes, Delayed the Finding.

CROWDS AT COURT CHEER

Trips to Pittsburgh and Exposition Planned by the Defendant—Dines at the Waldorf.

Harry K. Thaw, who killed Stanford White in June, 1906, and on his second trial, after a disagreement in the first, was declared by the jury to be "not guilty on the ground of insanity," is sane today, according to a jury which was selected as an advisory body at the trial of his sanity before Justice Peter A. Hendrick in the Supreme Court. This verdict, following nine years of intermittent litigation which is said to have cost the Thaw family $750,000, was handed down at 3:42 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the jurymen had deliberated for scarcely fifty minutes on the great mass of evidence submitted.

Justice Hendrick, who must decide finally whether Thaw shall go free and has the power to disregard the opinion expressed by the jury, reserved decision. It was understood that his decision would be given tomorrow.

After the Justice had retired Thaw caused a remarkable demonstration by a crowd of 2,000 men and women who had collected in the corridors of the Court House, on the long flight of stone steps at the Chambers Street entrance, and in Chambers Street. There was much handclapping and sustained cheering as Thaw was led down the steps and across the street to the offices of Sheriff Grifenhagen in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building. In the great crush some of the women were heard to cry out hysterically. Several of the men tossed their hats in the air and saw them trampled and crushed.

Thaw Smiles on Crowd.

Thaw took this demonstration quietly. He bowed once or twice and smiled as he faced a battery of moving picture machines and other cameras. A dozen deputies, headed by Sheriff Grifenhagen, tore a hole in the crowd and pushed him through. There was a last ringing cheer followed by shouts of good will and congratulations as Thaw disappeared into the bank building. At fewest 500 remained for half an hour in the street in the hope of getting a better glimpse of Thaw when he was taken away. It required police reserves to keep order.

Just before he left the Court House Thaw consented to pose for the photographers in a room adjoining the courtroom where the trial was held. Several of the jurymen were heard to call him "Harry." He took charge of the arrangements, directed where the benches should be placed, and even carried one end of a bench that had to be moved across the room to a suitable spot. He posed while shaking hands with the foreman, David Robinson, and he posed sitting on a chair at the end of the benches occupied by the jurors.

One of the court attendants took an active part in this scene. The photographers were urging Thaw to turn toward the cameras, when the attendant raised his hand and called out:

"Everybody ready; now look at the canary!"

Worries Sheriff Grifenhagen.

When the last picture had been snapped fifty men and women who had forced their way into the room clapped their hands and cheered. Sheriff Grifenhagen, who seemed worried by the nature of the scene, stepped over to Thaw and urged him to come along.

"The Judge will give me hell for this," he exclaimed.

The verdict did not surprise anyone in the courtroom. The short time required for the jury's deliberations having been taken as indication that the verdict would be in favor of Thaw. The murmur of whispered conversations was hushed and men and women sat forward in their seats as the jury filed in. It was noticed that they were smiling. David Robinson, the foreman, had the written verdict in his hand, and after the roll had been called he passed it to the court clerk. Justice Hendrick instructed attendants to make arrests if there was any demonstration when he was on the bench. The clerk, Frank McGuire, read the verdict:

"The question submitted to you for your consideration by the court is, Is Harry Thaw now sane? and your answer is 'yes.'"

There was a murmur of relief in the crowd, with a show of suppressed emotion by some women.

Thaw sat between two of his attorneys, his eyes upon the foreman of the jury, and he received the verdict without the least sign of emotion. He had forecast the outcome while the jurors were deliberating. There followed a four-minute debate between counsel concerning the next steps to be taken, and Justice Hendrick retired, announcing he would meet with counsel in chambers at 11 o'clock this morning. He ordered Thaw back to Ludlow Street Jail for the night.

Thaw Greets Relatives.

As the Justice stepped from the bench, Thaw walked over to his aged mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, and placing his right arm about her shoulders kissed her. She had received the verdict unmoved, and had sat for a full minute with her eyes fixed on the jury box, not a muscle of her face relaxing. Her daughter, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, when she had heard the word "sane" pass the clerk's lips let her mouth drop open. She looked as if she wanted to sob or shout, but she remained silent. Thaw greeted her affectionately and shook hands fervently with his brother, Josiah T. Thaw. The three have attended every session of the trial.

The verdict was the most important victory for Thaw in the nine-year fight for freedom, which had cost him hun-

Continued on Page 4.

MANY AIRSHIPS BUILT BY GREAT BRITAIN

No. 16 Was Under Construction Last Year and More Have Been Built Since.

LONDON, July 14.—The annual accounts of the British Dock Yards expenditures for last year reveal to the public that airship "No. 16" was in the course of construction in 1914.

It had been the impression that at that time Great Britain was limiting its aircraft activities almost exclusively to aeroplanes, and the fact that so many airships had been built was known only to the initiated.

Since the period covered by these figures other airships have been added to the British aviation service.

The same accounts give the total cost of the combatant ships in the British navy in commission at the end of the last fiscal year at upward of $870,000,000.

FRENCH AIRMEN SHELL ANOTHER GERMAN BASE

Said to Have Caused Important Damage at Libercourt, Near Lille.

PARIS, July 14.—Important damage by aeroplanes to a German station in Northern France is recorded in this official statement issued here tonight:

"Our aviators, continuing their bombarding enterprises, succeeded yesterday in causing important damage to the station at Libercourt, the military bifurcation between Douai and Lille. One squadron of twenty aeroplanes dropped on the buildings and roads twenty-four shells of 90 millimeters and sixteen shells of 150 millimeters.

"Aeroplanes furnished with cannon, which were part of the squadron, bombarded a train that had come to a stop between two stations, and also obliged a German aeroplane to come to the ground."

ENVER PASHA DROVE TROOPS TO DEATH

Ordered General Charges That Cost Heavily, British Observer Says.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The official British press representative with the allied forces in the Dardanelles, in a dispatch dated July 7 and reaching London by way of Alexandria, Egypt, July 14, says:

"A successful allied advance on the left wing June 28 alarmed the enemy seriously, causing him to bring up heavy reinforcements, including raw troops, and he has been launching vigorous counter-attacks ever since in a vain effort to recover his lost ground.

"Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, hurried down from Constantinople to stimulate his troops, a great banner being hoisted on Atchi Baba to signalize his arrival. There had been some dissension among the Turkish leaders, especially regarding the advisability of counter-attacks, but Enver Pasha insisted upon general attacks, which were undertaken repeatedly with great bravery and tremendous losses, masses of Turkish troops fading away before the Allies' artillery.

"Meanwhile the Turkish Asiatic batteries were active, causing some annoyance at our landing places, but there were few casualties, since all the troops were too well intrenched to be harried, except by direct hits.

"The allied men all pay tribute to the extreme gallantry and indifference to death shown by the Turkish infantry, but their methods of attack are crude and wasteful. They are lacking in knowledge of how to carry out an assault scientifically.

"The Turks generally mass for an attack behind some natural barrier. Generally our artillery is informed of their massing before the attack is launched, whereupon, knowing all the ranges to a foot, we break up the mass with a torrent of shell.

"The Turks recently have been adding to the defensive possibilities of their positions in an effort to prevent any further advance by our troops, and the Turkish soldiers have been given special orders prohibiting their retirement under any circumstances. Their officers have been directed to shoot soldiers who attempt to retire."

Report Allies Took Two Hills.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—"The Allies on Monday made four assaults on the Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula," says a dispatch to The Daily Express from Athens. "They finally occupied two hills, defending Krithia, and took 4,000 Turkish prisoners."

FILIPINO PHYSICIAN HAS LEPER TREATMENT

Twenty-Three Members of Culion Colony Discharged After Course With Chaulmoogra Oil.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, July 14.—Twenty-three lepers at Culion have been discharged as cured as the result of the treatment with chaulmoogra oil developed by Dr. Mercado, a Filipino physician.

In all eighty cases were treated, and Dr. Mercado thinks he is justified in regarding the oil as a specific for the disease.

The Lancet of London, in March of last year, contained an account of the discharge by Dr. Victor G. Heiser of the San Lazaro Hospital for Lepers at Manila of two lepers who had been free from leprosy for two years. Other cases were mentioned to show cumulative evidence of the value of treating leprosy with chaulmoogra oil, combined with camphor and resorcin and administered hypodermically. Chaulmoogra oil is made from takatogenos kurzii seeds.

In the colony at Culion there were 2,615 lepers at the end of 1912.

TO BANISH SUMMER FATIGUE take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Teaspoonful in water makes a delicious cooling Summer drink.—Advt.

LABORERS RIOT AS REMINGTON ARMS STRIKE SPREADS

Sudden Mysterious Outburst by 100 Portuguese Workmen Quelled by Guards with Clubs.

MILLWRIGHTS QUIT WORK

Company Must Side Against Carpenters or Face Shutdown, Ironworkers Say.

DENY GERMAN INFLUENCE

But Penfield Reiterates Strike Is Aimed at Allies—Company Shortens Workers' Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 14.—One hundred workmen, twenty guards, and the Bridgeport police reserves took a hand in a riot tonight at the new plant of the Remington Arms Company, where it is planned to make small arms for the Allies. The riot brings to fever heat the labor excitement of the last week, which yesterday caused the walkout of the structural ironworkers at the plant and today a walkout of the millwrights and the ironworkers on the new plant of the sister company, the Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

The three thousand workmen have been stirred into a great unrest in the last week by some unseen influence. Major Walter W. Pennfield, U. S. A., retired, head of the arms plant, says pro-Germans are back of the strike. This the labor leaders deny.

A hundred Portuguese laborers were on their way out of the 102-acre construction plant just after 6 o'clock tonight when fellow guards heard F. T. Lewis call for help. Running up, they found him surrounded by the workmen, two of whom were trying to throw him into an eight-foot ditch. The guards, former army men under the direction of a detective agency, rushed into the melee, swinging their heavy oak sticks.

The rest of the workmen went into the fight and a hurry call was sent for the police. Sergeants James Ramsey and Samuel Gregory rushed all the available policemen to the scene. When these arrived they found the guards had routed the workmen. Men were lying here and there where they had fallen. Most of them managed to scramble away when the police came in sight.

Frank Monte, 18 years old, of 18 Whiting Street, a laborer, was unconscious. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was found that a guard's stick probably had fractured his skull. He is also suffering from lacerations of the scalp and body bruises.

Cause of Outbreak a Mystery.

The guards could give no reason for the sudden attack except the spirit of general excitement. Mystery is added to the outbreak by the fact that the laborers are in no way connected with the ironworkers and millwrights who have struck.

The belief of Remington officials that outside influences are at work to paralyze the completion of the new factory is growing. They intend to start an investigation by detectives to find out the reason of the unusual conditions among the thousands of employes, none of whom has made a single complaint as to pay or hours. Without a seeming grievance the workmen have suddenly developed complex demands which are framed in such a way that it is impossible for either the Stewart Company, which is doing the construction work on the new plant, or the Remington Company to comply without antagonizing another branch of the Federation of Labor.

Most of the union labor leaders went to New York tonight in a body announcing that they would be back by tomorrow night. The machinists have declared they will call a general strike throughout Bridgeport if the difficulties are not settled by Friday night.

Strike of the Millwrights.

Throwing a damper over the hopes of the Remington Arms Company for an immediate settlement of a strike that threatens not only indefinite delay in the construction of the company's new plant in which will be made arms for the Allies, but also a paralysis of the entire munition industry in Bridgeport, the 125 millwrights about whom the labor dispute centres, at noon today laid down their tools at the call of the structural ironworkers, who went out yesterday.

This further complicates the already complex labor situation, because the millwrights are officially members of the Carpenters' Union. It was because they joined the Carpenters' Union last week that the ironworkers struck, asserting that the work done by the millwrights is properly a branch of the metal trade.

At the lunch hour today walking delegates of the ironworkers went to the Remington plant and when the millwrights came out of the stockade about the 102-acre building plot ordered them to strike. The construction work cannot go on without the millwrights, who were putting up the shafting for the new arms-making machines. The ironworkers say that if millwrights are employed as carpenters, they will call out the machinists in twenty-two Bridgeport shops; the carpenters say that if the millwrights are hired back as ironworkers they will quit and tie up the laying of floors in the entire new plant.

Vice President John A. Johnson of the International Bridge and Structural Ironworkers has received pledges of support from all the allied trades in Bridgeport, and the Central Labor Union at a meeting tonight voted to strike if the necessity arose. Mr. Johnson said tonight:

"I have the metal trades behind me, and I can tie up not only construction

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Austria-Hungary Protests Our Exports of Arms; Says We Have Means of Exporting to All Alike

LONDON, Thursday, July 15, 3:45 A. M.—According to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company it is stated from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a note to the American Ambassador at Vienna on June 29, drawing attention to the fact that commercial business in war material on a great scale is proceeding between the United States and Great Britain and her Allies, while Austria-Hungary and Germany are completely cut off from the American market.

It is set forth in the note that this subject has occupied the Government of the Dual Monarchy from the very beginning, and, although the Government is convinced that the American attitude arises from no other intention than to observe the strictest neutrality and international agreements, yet "the question arises whether conditions as they have developed during the course of the war, certainly independently of the wish of the American Government, are not of such a kind as in their effect to turn the intentions of the Washington Cabinet in a contrary direction.

"If this question is answered in the affirmative, and its affirmation cannot be doubted," according to the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian Government, "then the question follows whether it does not seem possible, or even necessary, that appropriate measures should be taken to make fully respected the wish of the American Government to remain a strictly impartial vis-à-vis of both belligerent parties."

The note continues:

"A neutral government cannot be allowed to trade in contraband unhindered, if the trade take the form and dimensions whereby the neutrality of the country will be endangered. The export of war material from the Untied States as a proceeding of the present war is not in consonance with the definition of neutrality. The American Government, therefore, is undoubtedly entitled to prohibit the export of war material.

"Regarding the possible objections that American industry is willing to supply Austria-Hungary and Germany, which, however, is impossible owing to the war situation, it may be pointed out that the American Government is in a position to redress this state of things. It would be quite sufficient to advise the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany that the supply of foodstuffs and war material would be suspended if legitimate trade in these articles between Americans and neutral countries was not permitted."

In coplusion, the Austro-Hungarian Government appeals to the United States, calling attention to the uninterrupted good relations and friendship between that country and the dual monarchy, to take the present note under careful consideration.

FORCE FRENCH BACK WEST OF VERDUN

Crown Prince's Troops Gain Two-thirds of a Mile in Argonne.

CAPTURE 2,581 PRISONERS

French Admit Reverse, but Assert That the German Offensive Has Been Checked.

LONDON, July 14.—The attack of the German Crown Prince's army in the Argonne, having for its objectitve the investment of the French forts of the Verdun area, has resulted in an advance of two-thirds of a mile and the capture of 2,581 prisoners and several pieces of artillery, according to German official reports. A communiqué issued in Paris tonight, while admitting the German success, asserts that nowhere did the assailants gain more than a quarter of a mile and announces that the Crown Prince's offensive has been definitely checked. The other principal feature of today's fighting along the Western line appears to have been artillery combats at various points, particularly near Nieuport and Arras and in the Aisne Valley.

Following is the text of the German official statement:

Fresh hand grenade attacks near the sugar refinery at Souches were repulsed during the night.

The French blew up without result a few mines in the neighborhood of Troxoc, west of Craonne, and at Certes in Champagne, our bombardment with hand grenades preventing them from establishing themselves into the mined positions.

In the Argonnes a German attack resulted in complete success northeast of Vienne-le-Château. Our troops took by storm the enemy positions in the hills extending over a width of three kilometers (about a mile and three-quarters) and a depth of one kilometer. Hill No. 285, La Fille Morte, is in our possession. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-one uninjured prisoners, including fifty-one officers, fell into our hands. In addition, 300 wounded were taken under our care. Two field cannon, two revolver cannon, six machine guns, and a large quantity of tools were captured. Our troops advanced as far as the positions of the French artillery and rendered eight cannon useless. These are now standing between the French and German lines.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Belgium the enemy bombarded Furnes and Oost Dunkerke (southwest of Nieuport.) In the way of reprisal we fired on the German cantonments at Middelkerke.

In the region to the north of Arras the Germans have twice attempted, but in vain, to sally from their trenches near Souchez. In the whole of that sector the cannonading has continued. At Arras the quarter in which the Cathedral is situated has particularly suffered from the bombardment. Three civilians were killed.

In the valley of the Aisne the arlery action has been quite violent.

In the Argonne we attacked from the region to the west of the road from Binarville to Vienne-le-Château as far along as Marie Thérèse, and at several points we gained a foothold in the German trenches. To the west of the forest of Argonne our attacks have extended beyond the road from Servon and put into our possession a little wood called the Bois Beaurain, between Marie Thérèse and Haute Chevauchée.

The gains which the enemy was able to realize yesterday did not exceed at any point 400 meters (about a quarter of a mile) in depth.

In the Vosges there has been a violent bombardment at Fontenelle.

The French afternoon report says:

In Belgium, after the bombardment reported in the official statement last night, the Germans attacked the trenches captured by the British troops on the east bank of the canal to the southwest of Pilken on the night of July 5. They were easily repulsed.

In the region of the north of Arras, north of the Château de Carleul and at the Labyrinth, there occurred during the night trench-to-trench combats with hand grenades.

Arras and Soissons were bombarded by shells of large calibre. In the region of the Somme at Frise and at Fay, (west of Peronne,) as well as in the Champagne district near Perthes, mine battles occurred.

In the Argonne German attacks which were concentrated in the region included between Marie Thérèse and the Chevauchée Heights have been definitively stopped.

Between the Meuse and Moselle in the forest of Apremont there was artillery cannonading, but no infantry action.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

CARABANA Water is one of the best Natural Uric Acid eliminants.—Advt.

MINERS MAY DEFY BRITISH MINISTRY

Men in South Wales Likely to Quit Today, Despite the Munitions Act.

BUT COMPROMISE EXPECTED

President of the Board of Trade Agrees to Resume Negotiations with the Workers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"The outlook in South Wales is distinctly grave. The executive body of the South Wales Miners' Federation appears to be hopelessly divided, and a new conference of delegates has been summoned by telegram, to take place today.

"No instructions, however, have been issued by the executive body canceling the orders to the men to strike today, and it is considered almost certain, therefore, that a large part of the coal field will be idle today.

"This is despite the proclamation placing the dispute under the Munitions act, under which any striker becomes liable to a penalty of £5 ($25) a day."

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The latest development seems to indicate a way out of the coal difficulty. A Cardiff dispatch says that Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has acceded to the request of the miners' Executive Committee that he resume negotiations with the miners at the point at which they were broken off, and that, thus fortified, the Executive Council will be able to meet in conference today with the hope of arriving at a settlement.

In the meanwhile, however, it is practically certain that a larger number of men will stop work today.

The Federation of Miners of the United Kingdom, the labor leaders, and the general public, upon whose support the miners would depend to make the strike a success, have all been urging them to continue work until an agreement can be reached.

It is not believed if a strike lasts after today it will continue for long, as the men themselves are divided, and the South Wales Union has not the funds to finance a long struggle. The Miners' Federation of the United Kingdom, after its recommendation, is not likely to assist them from its exchequer. There is also a possibility that the Government will utilize the miners who enlisted in the army and who have not yet left the country, to work the mines.

This dispute, which jeopardizes the work of the navy, occupies the public mind in England above all other matters.

CARDIFF, July 14.—The Executive Council of the South Wales Miners' Union today voted against a proposal to recommend to the men that they continue work from day to day until an arrangement could be concluded with them. The meeting was a protracted one, the Executive Council, like the miners, being sharply divided on the points at issue.

Reports received from the coal fields show that a large proportion of the men have determined to stop work. This is particularly the case in the mid-Rhondda, Merthyr, and Aberdare districts, where non-unionists are numerous and are no more pacific than the unionists. A meeting of the delegates from the various collieries will be held tomorrow.

The Merthyr miners at a meeting tonight unanimously decided not to resume work tomorrow. They appointed delegates to attend the conference to be held here tomorrow and suspended further proceedings until these delegates return and report.

TO MAKE LOUVAIN MODERN.

Germans Will Spend $7,500,000 in Rebuilding the City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A Berlin telegram says that the Prussian Minister of the Interior last week visited Louvain and examined the German architect's scheme for rebuilding the city.

In an interview the Minister said that the Government intended to spend 30,000,000 marks ($7,500,000) in reconstruction of Louvain as a modern town,

SARONY PORTRAITS—$5 FOR 2. 286 5th Ave. (24th St.) Only address.—Advt.

PRESIDENT TO MEET CABINET TUESDAY; BERLIN MAY SEND NEW PROPOSALS BEFORE OUR NOTE GOES FORWARD

President to Meet His Cabinet Next Tuesday and Announce His Future Course with Germany

From a Staff Correspondent of The Times.

CORNISH, N. H., July 14.—The President's ideas on the return note to Germany will be presented to the Cabinet at its regular meeting next Tuesday. He is actively preparing for this session by a constant interchange of views with Secretary Lansing as point after point comes up in his mind or in the Secretary's.

Today he received a long letter from the Secretary, and sent one. The Secretary's communication did not, however, contain the memorandum on which he is at work, but was understood to have been addressed to the clearing up of certain phases of the situation concerning which the President had asked for a statement from him.

Practically all the day, except that devoted to golf, was spent in work, but not all of it was on the German question. The President cut so much of his recreation time as had been allotted to automobiling, and spent it at his desk. Several matters from the different Cabinet departments called for his attention and were examined. The larger part of his labor, however, was devoted to the German question.

The work he accomplished did not include the preparation of any notes or rough draft of his reply, and in fact nothing will be done in that direction until his correspondence with Secretary Lansing on the subject has been completed. It is possible that no work will be done in the way of drafting the note until the President arrives in Washington. The first stage of the work consisted in studying the German note for two days, during which he re-read it many times and studied every phrase and shade of meaning. Today he has been writing, but not memoranda, only matters for the consideration of Secretary Lansing. After Mr. Lansing's memorandum comes in there will be further communication with him, and not until then will work on the reply begin.

It would not be surprising if this third stage of communication with the Secretary on points raised in his memorandum continued until the eve of the President's departure for Washington, for Mr. Wilson is determined to have every light and shadow in the case made plain before anything is done, and to have the significance of every word weighed before it is penned.

GOVERNMENT ACTS IN PACKERS' AID

Ambassador Page Directed to Present Their Claim to Britain for Seized Meat.

RESULT OF THEIR APPEAL

Sum at Stake $14,000,000—Packers Allege Britain Unduly Delays Payment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—As a result of representations made today by a delegation of Chicago beef packers, the State Department this evening sent a telegram to Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London, directing him to represent to the British Government that the packers felt that they had not been treated fairly by Great Britain in the matter of the detention of their meat products by the British authorities.

The representatives of the packers had two conferences at the State Department today with Chandler P. Anderson of the Counselor's office, and Robert F. Rose, one of the foreign trade advisers of the department. A further conference will be held tomorrow at which the packers' representatives will submit a draft embodying the specific representations which they believe should be sent to the British Government.

It became known tonight that these representations would form the basis for a diplomatic note to be sent by the Government of the United States to the Government of Great Britain. The cases of detention of five ships, containing meat products exported by the Chicago packers will come before the British prize court tomorrow.

The cases before the prize court have been postponed from time to time and the packers have been unable to obtain action in connection with their effort to secure the release of meat products amounting to about $14,000,000 destined for neutral ports in Europe. It was said tonight in behalf of the packers that in view of past experience they had no confidence that any relief would be granted to them at tomorrow's meeting of the prize court.

One opinion, however, is that there is a bare possibility that in view of the representations to be made by Ambassador Page in accordance with the instructions telegraphed him tonight, the British Government may be induced to take some action through the prize court at its meeting tomorrow.

Failed To Get Settlement.

The complaint of the packers followed the receipt of a report from their representative at London, Alfred R. Urion, of inability to get a satisfactory agreement from the British authorities as to the release of detained meat-laden vessels or action from the British prize court on claims for damages for meet products seized and confiscated.

The representatives of the packers here are Arthur Meeker, G. F. Swift, Jr., Thomas E. Wilson, Charles J. Faulkner, Jr.; James Jacobson, Edward S. Roberts and M. Rosenbach. After a short conference with Secretary Lansing, they were sent to Mr. Anderson and Robert F. Rose, foreign trade adviser of the State Department.

The case of the packers was presented by Mr. Meeker, who headed the packers here some weeks ago, when it was expected that their troubles had been adjusted satisfactorily through the efforts of Sir Richard Crawford. It was understood then that their claims would be expedited before the British prize court and a settlement reached at a price to be agreed on for meats confiscated or spoiled. It now appears that it has been impossible to agree on terms. The packers' agents abroad are unable to get the prize court to come to terms, and they complain that the British censorship prevents them from getting necessary documents in support of their claims.

Mr. Urion, who was sent to London last January to expedite payments and releases, returned to the United States in May, having failed to get action by

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$94.30 to Pacific Coast and return via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, going one way, returning another. Ticket Office, 31st Street and Broadway.—Advt.

RECALL GERARD, SAYS EDMUNDS

And Hand the German Envoy His Passports, Ex-Senator Urges in Letter to Wilson.

DAVID J. HILL FOR ACTION

Ex-Ambassador Holds That Berlin Must Answer 'Yes' or 'No' on the Lusitania Case.

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Cal., July 14.—Advocating the withdrawal of the American Ambassador from Berlin and the handing of his passports to the German Ambassador at Washington, former Senator George Franklin Edmunds today sent to President Wilson a letter of comment on the latest German note.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, who is 87 years old, has been one of the most prominent figures in the Republican Party. He was a member of the Senate from Vermont from 1866 to 1891, and was twice a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency, receiving 34 votes in the convention of 1880 and 93 in the convention of 1884. He is the author of many important laws, including the Edmunds act, for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, and the disfranchisement of those who practice it. He was also part author of the anti-trust law of 1890.

His communication to President Wilson is as follows:

The German reply to your second protest and remonstrance against the inhuman and barbaric destruction by submarines of the lives of many peaceful citizens of our country, as well as those of the civilian citizens and subjects of countries against which Germany is carrying on an aggressive war, having been at last received, I beg to say as one of the 95 per cent., as I think, of the grown-up and intelligent people of our country who have gladly supported your efforts to mitigate the intrinsic evils and horrors of so-called civilized warfare and to defend our citizens in the exercise of the long-established rights of neutrals, that the reply is, in my opinion, in substance an attempt to justify, or else to evade, responsibility for all the slaughter of our civilian citizens which it has knowingly committed. Thus, the most grave situation plainly stated in your communication remains just what it was.

Were not the German Government so full of "Kultur," and, therefore, as it thinks, so logical, I should suppose that it was trying upon you Fabian or Chinese tactics, which I feel most strongly this nation should resent.

Let us then cease futile correspondence and withdraw our Ambassador and send to the German Ambassador his passport.

I am an old man, and have for long before this war publicly worn the badge of the Massachusetts Peace Society, but I can no longer endure the awful spectacle without an expression of my opposition to further discussion under present circumstances.

Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE FRANKLIN EDMUNDS.

D. J. HILL CONDEMNS DELAY.

Time for a Direct Answer from Germany, Says ex-Envoy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14—David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, sends the following communication to The Transcript from his Summer home at Cohasset:

To the Editor of The Transcript:

There are occasions when silence, delay, and prolonged negotiations are not only humiliating, but fatal to the

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LANSING TO EXPLAIN POLICY

Will Tell Bernstorff That Germany's Note Is Unsatisfactory.

HINT OF NEW ASSURANCES

Washington Believes Kaiser's Government May Make Supplementary Offer to Us.

BERLIN STILL MISINFORMED

Bryan Propaganda and Dumba Interview Are Blamed—President Works Hard on Note.

Berlin News Agency Tells of Reform in Submarine Warfare

BERLIN, July 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"During the month of June twenty-nine British, three French, one Belgian, and nine Russian merchantmen were sunk by German submarines.

"The total loss of the Entente Allies by submarines, including fishing steamers, which mostly were armed patrol boats, aggregated 125,000 tons.

"The loss of human life was remarkably small, the submarines using every precaution and giving ample warning and time for crews to leave their ships if no resistance was attempted."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The expectation that the German Government would be prepared to make further "concessions" in connection with the American demands for a change in the methods of conducting submarine warfare was increased today by information furnished by the State Department that Secretary Lansing would confer with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, within the next few days.

There have been indications that Germany was willing to supplement her note of last week with assurances intended to show a more sympathetic attitude toward the position of this Government, but the impression gathered was that this course on Germany's part would be dependent on advices as to whether President Wilson was satisfied with the character of the last German note. While the action to be taken by this Government has not been determined, it is clear that the President and his advisers regard the reply as unsatisfactory, and it is believed that this fact will be made plain to Count von Bernstorff by Secretary Lansing.

In the best informed circles the opinion prevails that the difficulty that this Government has encountered in seeking to make the German Government understand how seriously the manner in which Germany conducts her submarine warfare is viewed in the United States all dates back to statements made by William J. Bryan to Dr. Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, soon after the destruction of the Lusitania. Mr. Bryan recently made an announcement intended to show that he had not been guilty of any indiscreet remarks to Dr. Dumba, but he did not disclose what it was that he said to the envoy of Germany's ally. Whatever Mr. Bryan may have told Dr. Dumba, the fact remains that the report of the conversation made by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Vienna and Berlin Governments created the impression in Berlin that the demands of the United States with respect to the sinking of the Lusitania were intended for home consumption and were not to be taken seriously by Germany.

Effect of Bryan Propaganda.

The unsatisfactory character of the German note, in response to the American communication sent immediately after the destruction of the Lusitania, is attributed to the impression given by Dr. Dumba's report of his conversation with Mr. Bryan. Since then efforts have been made to show the German Government that the United States was in deadly earnest in its representations and demands, but the memory of the Bryan-Dumba conversation still lingers in the minds of the powers-that-be in the German capital and that memory has served to further the impression there that President Wilson was "bluffing" and in no circumstances would take action that would work to the detriment of Germany. The resignation of Mr. Bryan and his subsequent propaganda, in which he adopted the German view with regard to the shipment of munitions of war, accentuated the belief in German official circles that there was little if any danger that the United States would resort to drastic measures in order to bring Germany to account for attacks on Americans.

At one time there was a feeling of real concern among some of the higher officers of the German Government over the differences with the United

States. But this was dissipated in large measure by the Bryan propaganda, which created the impression that such a considerable number of the American people sided with Mr. Bryan's views that the Administration would not dare go to the extremity of force to maintain American rights on the high seas. The disclosures to the Imperial authorities by Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard and Dr. Bernhard Dernburg apparently were not sufficient to carry conviction that American public feeling was aroused, and that President Wilson was determined to uphold the principles for which this Government had contended in its notes.

Think West Against Wilson.

Another great obstacle to making Germans realize the attitude of the United States is found in the statement industriously circulated in Germany that the newspapers and the public of the western portion of the United States are entirely opposed to the attitude of President Wilson as set forth in his notes to Germany. This impression was created by advices from the United States to German newspapers. In Germany the idea has got about that only the press of the Eastern States is calling for a firm stand for American rights on the high seat, and it is evident that an effort is being made to persuade the German people that the newspapers which have taken this attitude are in the pay of the British Government.

Information has come to Washington that German officials believed they found confirmation of the allegation that the American notes were intended for home consumption in the arrangement made by the State Department for the quick publication of the first note following the Lusitania disaster. On account of the delay in the transmission of this note to Berlin it was published in American newspapers before it was in the possession of the German Government. This is said to have created the impression in Germany that the United States Government was extremely anxious to have the note reach the American people in the quickest possible time. That was construed in Germany as confirmatory evidence of the belief that the American note was written for the benefit of the American public and not to impress the Imperial authorities in Berlin.

All these things are construed here as being to a large extent responsible for Germany's failure to make a more satisfactory response to the President's notes. Some officials here believe it is useless to try to overcome these erroneous impressions. There is a disposition in certain quarters to accept the theory that the German authorities are only too willing to deceive themselves. Others persons hold the less charitable view that those responsible for framing Germany's international policies are as unable now to see how seriously this country regards the violation of its rights at sea as they were to appreciate that Great Britain would enter into the war if Germany violated Belgian neutrality.

Observers here do not overlook the significance of the fact that German newspapers refuse to accept information from this country that President Wilson and his advisers regard the situation as grave. That the German Government is in accard with the newspaper view, and in fact may have inspired it, is indicated by what is described as a semi-official statement issued in Berlin today.

Blindness of German Press.

This statement, which appeared in American newspapers this afternoon, was as follows:

Press dispatches from English sources, reporting a most unfavorable reception of the German note by the American press, are generally discredited here. The German newspapers are fully aware that the Eastern American papers, which were quoted, with few exceptions, are hopelessly unAmerican and pro-British and do not fully reflect public opinion in America.

This blindness, as it is described, of the German Government and press would create amazement here but for prior experience as to how Germany has failed to gauge the sentiment of the American Government. It is believed in Washington that President Wilson's next step will result in a rude awakening throughout Germany and particularly in the Government offices in Berlin.

According to unofficial reports which appear to be borne out by practice, German submarine commanders have been instructed to exercise the greatest care to avoid torpedoing any American vessel. These reports accord with a circular statement issued by the German Admiralty and transmitted to the Washington Government by Ambassador Gerard on May 31, four days after the Lusitania was sunk, and two days before the first American note on the Lusitania case was transmitted to Germany.

Since that circular statement was promulgated, there have been several attacks without warning by German submarines on American vessels. But recently the disposition of the submarine commanders has been to ascertain the identity of American vessels before taking hostile action. This disposition was shown to a marked degree in the case of the American bark Normandy, which was overhauled by a submarine on July 9 and allowed to proceed to Liverpool after her papers had been examined. The papers showed that the cargo of lumber which the Normandy carried had been contracted for prior to the time that the German war zone order went into effect, and she was released for that reason.

Critical Point at Issue.

Germany's altered attitude in the conduct of her submarine warfare has failed to satisfy the United States however. President Wilson has stood firmly on the well-established principle of international law that the lives of noncombatants shall not be imperiled on the high seas. He holds that unless German submarines exercise the right of visit and search, even in the cases of vessels flying the flags of Germany's enemies, before resorting to the sinking of such vessels, the lives of American citizens who may be aboard them are likely to be sacrificed. Germany has declined to concede that the lives of passengers on belligerent merchant ships shall be safeguarded from German submarine attack, and it is here that the issue between the two Governments assumes its critical phase.

In the opinion of Government officials the manner in which German submarines have allowed passengers and crews to escape before the vessels were torpedoed has demonstrated the justice of the American position. It has been shown, according to this opinion, that submarines are able to comply with the requirements of visit and search without danger to themselves, and that this right can be practiced with reference to belligerent merchant ships as well as with neutrals. Therefore, it is considered in Washington that there is no substantial reason why Germany should not concede the demand of this Government that visit and search be practiced in the cases of belligerent as well as neutral merchantmen before such vessels are torpedoed.

The German answer to this argument is that the British Government has offered rewards to the commanders of merchant vessels who ram German submarines, and that such rewards have in fact been paid. Nothing that has come to the United States Government recently has indicated that any British merchant vessel has shown a hostile attitude when overhauled by a German submarine.

In this connection one of the considerations that has impressed some of the very highest officials here is that the several attempts of merchantmen to escape have been due to the fact that their commanders felt that if they stopped at the command of the German submarine their vessels would be sent to the bottom anyway without giving the crews a chance for their lives. The question of bringing this particular practice of the submarine warfare to the attention of the German Government has been contemplated, but officials say they are hindered in arriving at a conclusion as to what course to pursue by reason of the difficulty of attempting to justify the effort of a merchant vessel to escape after being told to halt.

Make Themselves Fair Prey.

It is well-recognized, and conceded by this Government, that an overhauled merchant vessel is fair prey for a belligerent warship if the merchantman tries to run away. But officials believe there is merit in the contention that vessels that have attempted to escape from German submarines were justified in doing so on account of knowledge that the submarine commanders did not follow the practice of affording passengers and crews of merchant vessels an opportunity of escaping before firing their torpedoes.

This was notably the case with the Leland liner Armenian, which was sunk by a German submarine when she was trying to escape. The Armenian, a British vessel loaded with mules for the Allies, had a crew largely composed of American citizens, many of whom were drowned. There is some reason to believe that if the German Government, by new assurances that the submarine warfare will be modified, gives the United States an opportunity to enter into further discussion of the matters of difference between the two nations, this Government may find a way to suggest that Germany make official announcement that when a merchant vessel is overhauled by a German submarine that vessel will not be sent to the bottom until those aboard have had a chance to escape to a place of safety.

As the international situation appears, however, there is little prospect of anything except a positive and direct notification to Germany that this Government stands on its well-established rights, and will be obliged to maintain them. If, before this note goes forward, the German Government shows a disposition to disavow responsibility of an intention to cause the deaths of American citizens in the sinking of the Lusitania, and is willing to adopt the American view that the submarine warfare can now be conducted in accordance with the rules of warfare, there will be a chance for an amicable adjustment. But the hope that Germany will go that far is remote in spite of the belief that concessions may be made when it is realized in Berlin that the United States intends to stand by its previously expressed attitude.

May Seek Friendly Offices.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Before President Wilson returns to Washington Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, will call on Secretary Lansing to explain at length the viewpoint of his Government regarding the last German note.

The Ambassador recommended to his Foreign Office the inclusion in the note of those paragraphs expressing the hope that the United States and Germany would work together for the adoption of the principle of freedom of the seas. He places much significance on the expressed willingness of Germany to follow the lead of the United States on this question, and thinks the way is thereby open for the United States to mediate the entire controversy on the rules of maritime warfare as they affect neutral rights. The Ambassador, it is understood, believes his Government would accept a tender of good offices that had for its object mediation as between Germany and Great Britain, where the rights of neutrals are involved, either in the carriage of contraband or the safety of passenger travel.

Secretary Lansing has not set a date for the conference with Count von Bernstorff. Mr. Lansing explained today that he had not yet completed his examination of the German note, and was not ready to discuss it with the Ambassador.

LINKS WILSON AND LINCOLN.

John E. Osborne Says Nation After War Will Laud President's Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 14.—That President Wilson is the equal of Abraham Lincoln is the opinion of Assistant Secretary of State John E. Osborne, expressed in an interview here today.

"I know of no man in all history who is more worthy of comparison to Lincoln than Woodrow Wilson," said he. "In many ways their characters are almost identical so far as statesmanship is concerned. Men criticised Lincoln because the rebellion was not ended; so they criticised Grant for the delay before Richmond, and they have criticised Wilson because he has not ended the trouble in Mexico and put a stop to aggressions on the seas by Germany and the embargo which Great Britain has declared against trade with Germany.

"I am firmly convinced that when all these troubles are over the verdict on President Wilson will be one of approval by every man and woman who is disposed to treat fairly an honest, capable man irrespective of political alliances."

RUSSIAN CARGO HELD UP.

British Stop Rosin and Naval Stores —The Indianic Released.

LONDNO, July 12, (Delayed by Censor.)—The Norwegian bark Sirius, from Brunswick, Ga., for Narvik, Norway, with a cargo of rosin and naval stores consigned to Petrograd, has been detained at Kirkwall pending inquiry.

The Swedish steamer Indianic, with a cargo of lumber, has been allowed to proceed after discharging her cargo. The lumber was sent to a prize court.

The Sirius sailed from Brunswick on June 8 and was reported as having arrived at Kirkwall on July 9. The Indianic was last reported as having arrived at Gothenburg, Sweden, on June 23 from New York, whence she sailed April 28 with a cargo of food and merchandise for Gothenburg. She was detained at Kirkwall and Leith for several weeks and part of her cargo on that voyage was sent to a prize court.

Berlin Report of a Swedish Protest.

BERLIN, July 14, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch from Stockholm to the Overseas News Agency says that the Swedish Minister in London has delivered to the British Government a sharp protest "against the continual molestation of Swedish commerce."

Norway and Denmark, the message adds, support the protest.

Mine Kills Five on Swedish Ship.

LONDON, July 14.—The Captain and four members of the crew of the Swedish schooner Daisy were killed when the vessel was sunk by a mine off Floejtans lighthouse, according to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm.

RECALL GERARD, SAYS EDMUNDS

Continued from Page 1.

prestige and future influence of a nation.

The Lusitania controversy—for this is what we have permitted the incident to become—involves only two points:

(1.) Was the sinking of the Lusitania in accordance with the accepted rules of international law, or was it not?

(2.) Does the Imperial German Government maintain its right and intention to disregard those rules in its treatment of the citizens of a neutral and friendly country, or does it not?

Upon the answers to these two questions depends the course that should promptly be followed. If the Imperial German Government accepts the rules in question and intends to observe them, the controversy would end the moment the assurance was given and responsibility admitted.

On the other hand, if the Imperial German Government does not intend to recognize the existing rules of international law in a matter of such gravity, but to act, and maintain its right to act, in defiance of them, and to create for itself the law of the sea, it would be difficult to regard the friendly professions of that Government as sincere. In that case, it would be an act of insincerity on the part of the United States also to accept such affirmations of friendship, and above all to express sentiments of confidence and amity in return.

A frank and ready answer to these questions might reasonably be expected of a friendly nation. It could not, of course, be reasonably demanded until the questions were asked; but, once directly asked and directly answered, both countries would be relieved of an embarrassing situation, for both would then know what was expected and what would be accorded in the interest of a friendship that is at least exposed to a serious test. Until an answer is given mere assertions of friendship and the discussion of minor questions on either side only serve to obscure the vital issue which some day must be squarely met. A question of international duty should never be encumbered by the possible consequences of a right decision.

DAVID JAYNE HILL.

North Cohasset, Mass., July 13, 1915.

DANIELS TO CONFER WITH EDISON TODAY

Will Discuss Personnel and Functions of Naval Advisory Board on Inventions.

CITES NAVY'S BIG NEEDS

Submarine Motors, Airship Development, and Means to Protect Warships from Torpedoes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department is going to Orange, N. J., tomorrow for a conference with Thomas A. Edison at the latter's home tomorrow night with regard to the formation of the proposed new naval advisory board on inventions.

Mr. Daniels said tonight that he would obtain the views of Mr. Edison regarding the selection of the other members and the functions of the board. He was certain that when the board was finally selected it would be composed of men of such prominence and recognized standing as to inspire the confidence of the whole country.

It was pointed out at the War Department today that a bureau, similar generally to the advisory council proposed by Mr. Daniels, has been in operation in the army for many years and achieved notable results. It is known as the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications and suggestions go to it for new devices from the army personnel or from civilians. Secretary Garrison said today that no steps had been taken to broaden the work of the proposed naval advisory board of inventors to include service for the army, but he thought that as the two services were closely allied the army would naturally obtain the benefits of any ideas developed along practical lines for the navy.

Just now the most important lines of naval development work are the submarine, the airship, and the protection of battleships and dreadnoughts against submarine attack. The greatest need of the submarine is regarded as a motor that will function properly and at all times, and this has been studied for a long time by the experts of the naval service. Mr. Edison has already turned his inventive genius toward the improvement of American submarines by designing a new type of storage battery which is being built experimentally for installation on one or more of the newer submarines of the navy.

A special division of aeronautics has been established in the navy under the direction of Captain Mark L. Bristol, who has charge, under the supervision of Secretary Daniels, of the expenditure of the appropriation of $1,000,000 made during the recent session of Congress, for aircraft development. A naval aeronautic station has been established at Pensacola, and naval officers are being ordered there for special aviation studies.

Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, acting in co-operation with other officers of the navy, is just now concentrating his attention on the question of providing American battleships with better protection against submarine attacks. Under his direction caissons have been constructed at the Norfolk Navy Yard and will be tested in the lower waters of the Chesapeake Bay on July 20. These caissons resemble the cross section of battleships, with specially constructed compartments, and a series of protective side walls, designed to protect the vessel against external explosion and outside attack. Torpedoes will be exploded against the outer walls. The plans for the two battleships authorized last March will not be definitely settled until after these tests have been completed.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 14.—Miller Reese Hutchison, personal representative of Mr. Edison and himself an expert on submarines, returned home today from Washington after having had an interview with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in which he informed him of Mr. Edison's acceptance of the Chairmanship of the proposad Naval Advisory Board.

"You may rest assured," he said, "that when this board is completed it will, in my opinion, far outrank any body of scientists and experts that was ever collected together in any single organization."

ORVILLE WRIGHT LAUDS NAVY TEST BOARD PLAN

Says Army and Fleet Need 2,000 Flying Machines in Readiness for Sudden Attack.

Orville Wright, who, with his brother, the late Wilbur Wright, invented the first successful heavier than air flying machine, said yesterday that if asked he would accept membership on the Advisory Board of Inventors which Secretary of the Navy Daniels has decided to appoint to co-operate with a Bureau of Invention and Development for the purpose of producing and perfecting devices that will increase the fighting efficiency of the navy.

"Of course I should accept the appointment if it were tendered to me," said Mr. Wright, "but in making this fact public please be careful to say that up to the present moment I have not been asked to accept membership on such a board.

"All that I know about Secretary Daniels's proposal is what I have seen in the newspapers. Mr. Edison is of course a splendid man for the head of the board, and if asked to serve under him I shall accept, just as any good American citizen would in similar circumstances. The board should be a good thing if it remains, as I understand it will, a strictly advisory organization.

"We must keep in mind that the officers of the American Navy are able men fully qualified to handle the navy for us, and I am one of those who believe that the men who run the navy should be the officers of the service. There can be no question that the officers of our navy know their business.

Must Avoid Friction.

"The proposed board should be able to help if it is careful to avoid friction and confine its work largely to suggestion and to advice, if the latter is desired. The final decision must rest with the officers of the Navy in practically all questions involving the efficiency of the service, for they are the men who will have to accomplish whatever is to be done."

The only other nation which has a council which in a way is similar to that proposed by Secretary Daniels is Great Britain, and the British Council's work, Mr. Wright pointed out, is confined to aviation.

With reference to aviation Mr. Wright said a conservative estimate of the number of flying machines that service would need in the event of a national crisis has been put at 1,000 by naval officers who have studied the naval aviation problem of our navy. Some officers, he added, had suggested that 1,300 machines would be nearer the number that would be required in the event of war.

"Granting the correctness of the statement that the Navy needs between 1,000 and 1,300 aeroplanes and that the Army needs, say about 700," Mr. Wright continued, "it would seem that the number needed by the two services approximates 2,000. These would suffice as a guarantee of safety in the event of a sudden and unexpected war. I am not in favor of the Government owning too many machines, for it is my opinion that too much military preparedness sometimes leads to war. But I do believe the country should have the necessary peace equipment for its protection while the more elaborate preparations that would be necessary in an emergency are being completed."

Mr. Wright said that about six months would be needed to manufacture the number of machines that would be needed, provided the motors were to be had. The lack of motors, he added, would probably delay the completion of the machines, but he did not say how long such a delay would be.

The problem of training aviators to operate the machines and to act as observers Mr. Wright said would probably be serious. There should be, he said, at least three men for each machine put into commission. As to the number of scouting machines, as compared to weight carriers, Mr. Wright said that was a question for the aviation departments of the army and navy to decide. He thought that the machine that could climb at the greatest speed would appear to have an advantage in military work, for, as he put it, the aviator who can go up fastest and get above his opponent should have the best of the argument. Reports from Europe seemed to indicate the correctness of this statement.

"The reports from the battle zones in Europe," continued Mr. Wright, "are at the present time so muddled and contradictory that it is difficult to form a correct opinion, and we will have to wait for more reliable data before we can be sure of our ground in the matter. It is known, though, that all the powers at war are increasing as fast as it is possible their forces of aeroplanes.

"As far back as November I was informed that in England they were turning out aeroplanes at the rate of sixty a week, which would account for the construction of about 1,500 machines up to the 1st of May last.

Behind Other Nations.

"We must come to it some day, for we are far behind the rest of the world in aeronautical equipment. We are certainly not prepared, so far as an adequate aerial arm for the army and navy is concerned. However, we must also keep in mind that no European country is likely to go to war with us while the struggle in Europe goes on, and that is perhaps fortunate."

Mr. Wright left for his home in Dayton yesterday afternoon.

FORMS NAVY MINE DIVISION.

Six Vessels for Laying and Sweeping Added to Atlantic Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, announced today that a mining and mine sweeping division of the Atlantic fleet had been organized in accordance with Secretary Daniel's policy of strengthening and rounding out every important arm of the fleet.

The information of this mine-laying division—the function of which will be to lay automatic contact mines around harbors to prevent the approach of an enemy in time of war and to remove mines from narrow channels and harbors by mine-sweeping operations—is the culmination of plans that have been in evolution ever since Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss became Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance. It will be the first time that the fleet has had a separate mine and mine-sweeping division.

The composition of the division will be the former cruiser Baltimore, the mine depot ship San Francisco, and the mine tenders Ontario, Patapsco, Patuxent and Sonoma. The five latter vessels have been ordered detached from duty with the Atlantic fleet. The new division has been placed under the command of Commander Reginald S. Belknap of San Francisco. The Baltimore is now at Hampton Roads. The other five vessels are distributed between the Portsmouth Navy Yard and Newport, R. I.

Important lessons are being learned by American naval officers, based on reports from naval attaches abroad, regarding submarine, aircraft, and mine-laying operations, and the benefit of the lessons is to be contributed toward the strengthening of the fleet. The vessels in the new division will carry out practice in the rapid laying of mines, not only of the anchored type, but of the floating type, which are dropped into the sea by a fleet to destroy or daniage the vessels of a pursuing enemy. Four of the vessels also will be used in the removal of floating and anchored mines. It is Secretary Daniel's purpose to increase the size and importance of this division, and ultimately place it under the command of a Rear Admiral.

"I cannot give you the number of mines we have," said Secretary Daniels tonight, "but I can tell you this—for every 90 mines which the navy had when Admiral Strauss became Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, it now has a corresponding 190."

J. H. HAMMOND, JR., TO MOVE.

Will Build Plant to Manufacture His Torpedoes and Bombs.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 14.—John Hays Hammond, Jr., who for several years has been conducting experiments in wireless telegraphy and who invented the radio torpedo, is to dismantle his laboratory on his father's estate and set up a manufacturing plant and experimental station on Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, at an expenditure of approximately $750,000. Lack of railroad facilities has necessitated this move.

At Fisher's Island Mr. Hammond will manufacture the wireless controlled torpedoes and the thermite incendiary bomb which he recently invented.

HITS BRITISH REPORTS.

Manchester Guardian Deplores Lack of Frankness About the War.

LONDON, July 14.—"One of our principal assets in the war was our power to tell the exact truth from day to day about the military operations. This asset has been lost."

So says The Manchester Guardian today under the heading of "The War in Flanders, by a Student of the War." The writer adds:

"The German reports, when allowance is made for occasional exaggerations of victories and for an intelligent anticipation of events, are quite as reliable as are our own. It is the more necessary to make this clear, as we have several times made much of inaccuracies in the German reports of military operations.

"Impartial American opinion ranks the truthfulness of German reports of land operations above our own. To many Englishmen the lack of frankness in the official reports is the most discouraging thing in the war."

FIND GERMAN FINANCES O. K.

Ministers Say the Situation Is "Most Favorable."

BERLIN, July 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A conference in Berlin of the Finance Ministers of the several German States approved the presentation of the presiding officer, Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, regarding Germany's financial situation.

The war loan and taxation and other measures to be submitted at the meeting of the Reichstag, including those on profits from the manufacture of war materials, were also discussed.

All the Ministers present agreed that Germany's financial situation was most favorable, and that the nation was resolved to hold out until a victorious peace was assured.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

British Liner Leaves Boston with Cargo of Foodstuffs for England.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14.—The British steamer Anglian of the Wilson & Furness-Leyland Line left this port today for London heavily laden with a cargo of foodstuffs, much of which will be used by the British Government.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 14.—The only ship to leave this port today for the war zone was the British steamship Pontwen for Saint Nazaire with 30,400 bales of hay, valued at $54,000.

POINCARE SCORNS PREMATURE PEACE

Victory Must Be Decisive, to End German Peril Forever, French President Asserts.

SPEAKS AT DE LISLE'S BIER

Body of Composer of "La Marseillaise" Laid in Hotel des Invalides with Solemn Ceremony.

PARIS, July 24.—With impressive ceremony the remains of Captain Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, composer of "La Marseillaise," were placed today in the Hotel des Invalides.

"Wherever it resounds," said President Poincaré, speaking at the famous hospital for French soldiers, "La Marseillaise" evokes the idea of a sovereign nation that has a passion for independence and whose sons, all of them, prefer deliberate death to servitude. Its striking notes speak the universal language understood today throughout the world. A hymn like that was needed to interpret in a war like this the generous thought of France.

"Once more the spirit of domination menaces the liberty of the people. Our laborious democracy for many long years contented itself with works of peace, and it would have considered criminal or insane any man who dared nourish warlike projects, notwithstanding repeated provocations, and, regardless of surprises at Tangier and Agadir, France remained willingly silent and impassive."

President Poincaré rapidly sketched the events in Europe leading up to the war, finding everywhere a deliberate purpose of Germany and Austria-Hungary "to provoke war for their own objects, as history will show.

Fable as Cause for War.

"Posterity will learn with stupefaction," he continued, "that one day the German Ambassador, after vainly seeking to have himself insulted publicly by the population of Paris, presented without smiling, as a cause for war, a fable imagined in Wilhelmstrasse that French aviators without anyone perceiving them had gone to throw bombs on Nuremburg."

The President alluded to solemn treaties being torn up, to barbarous terrorism directed against noncombatants and to science dishonored in the service of savagery. Turning to the members of the French Cabinet, he said:

"You interrogate your consciences in serenity, knowing that at no moment have we neglected any word or act which could serve to dissipate this war. We have been the innocent victims of a most brutal aggression, methodically premeditated. Since we were forced to draw the sword, we have no right to put it back into the scabbard before the day when we shall have vindicated the dead, until a common victory of the Allies shall permit us to repair the ruins and to assure the integrity and to prevent a periodic return of the provocations. What would tomorrow be if a lame peace should ever rest upon the débris of our cities?"

The President said that France under such circumstances would be at the mercy of her triumphant rivals, and added:

"No soldier, no citizen, no woman of France but understands clearly that the whole future of the race, not our honor but our very existence, depends upon the heroic hours of this inexorable war. We have willed to win! We have the certainty of winning! We have as much confidence in our strength and in that of our allies as in our right.

"No! No! Let our enemies not deceive themselves! There is not a sign of a precarious peace or a disquieting fugitive truce between one shortened war and another one more terrible. It is not to remain exposed tomorrow to new attacks and mortal perils that France rose in ardent enthusiasm to the manly accents of 'La Marseillaise.' Already the day of glory for which 'La Marseillaise' is celebrated illumines the horizon."

Populace Stands Uncovered.

Thousands of people stood with heads uncovered as the coffin containing the body of the author of "La Marseillaise," resting on a gun carriage of the revolutionary period, passed under the Arc de Triomphe down the Avenue des Champs Elysées and across the Alexander Bridge to the Esplanade. President Poincaré, all the members of the Cabinet, the Presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber and other high officials of the Government marched behind the gun carriage, while a detachment of dragoons led the way.

While the cortege was passing the hospitals in the hotels along the Avenue des Champs Elysées every balcony and every window was filled with wounded men, and in the dense crowds on the pavements many maimed soldiers and bronzed reservists, home on leave, saluted the bier and the President of the Republic in solemn silence.

There were no cheers or manifestations until the procession passed the Grand Palais, when the Republican Guards' Band struck up "La Marseillaise." "Vive la France!" and "Vive l'Armee!" shouted the crowd in a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm.

A flotilla of aeroplanes, flying low, circled over the Arc de Triomphe at the start and followed the line of the procession to the Hotel des Invalides.

Mass was said this morning in the chapel of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, which is also used as an operating room. The acolyte was a uniformed Boy Scout and the choir was made up of wounded soldiers, who ended the service with the singing of "La Marseillaise." The priest in pronouncing the benediction added to it the words, "Long live God! Long live France!"

FRANCE'S DAY IN LONDON.

Everybody Buys a Flag in Honor of the Land of the Marseillaise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 14.—France's national fete day, July 14, was celebrated throughout London by an enthusiastic prosecution of the scheme for the sale of miniature French flags. The success of the enterprise left no doubt as to the warmth of London's regard for Great Britain's ally across the channel.

It was rare to find any one, rich or poor, old or young, who was not wearing the tri-color of France in the cause of war charity. The celebration went with a vigor and animation that not even the rain, which began late in the afternoon and continued persistently, could quench. Millions of little flags were sold in addition to a vast number of medals and tiny images of cannon.

Many well-known actresses were among the thousands of women flag sellers. Mlle. Gaby Deslys held a prolonged reception at the red, white and blue stall in the Savoy Hotel. Not only that, but she drew a crowd every time she came outside to her brilliant red, white and blue car. She began the day splendidly by selling a flag for $50, and almost immediately afterward sold one for $250 to Sir J. M. Barrie. Most of her takings were in gold and notes, but one man in London is able to say that the famous French actress accepted a penny from him: he is an English nurse.

Miss Ethel Levey conducted a brisk sale of flags at the Carlton. Other actresses who took a share in the work were Julia James, Mary Moore and Mlle. Yvonne Arnaud.

Miss Louie Pounds and Charles Coborn drew such crowds to the foot of the Nelson Column that part of the program there, the singing of "La Marseillaise," had to be abandoned. Mr. Coborn was giving his first rendering of the French national anthem when the police interfered—politely but firmly. Subsequently, Mr. Coborn was allowed to sing in other parts of Trafalgar Square, and during the afternoon from some steps in a corner, the voice that won fame and money with "Two Lovely Black Eyes" and "The Man That Broke the Bank," was heard in the inspiring French song of liberty. Miss Megan Lloyd George was one of the flag sellers in Whitehall. She made an irresistible appeal to politicians and others as they passed by. She was late, however, in tackling her father, the Minister of Munitions, he had purchased a flag from another seller.

Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, in an address said that the Germans had always trusted to scraps of treaties, and that their acts of savagery recalled the time of the most distant barbarism. France, however, he said, remained calm and resolute. She submitted without flinching to the shocks of the opening days of war, and her young, heroic army, after having repulsed the invader, now opposed his formidable attacks with an impassable barrier, awaiting the moment when it should drive him out.

"We have powerful, loyal, and valiant allies," the Ambassador continued, "and, despite the surprise attack which found us insufficiently prepared, we are completing our armaments with unparalleled activity. Here we are witnesses of England's efforts of an importance which escapes outside observers. Let us have faith in the success of our arms. We will conquer, not only because we are soldiers of liberty, justice, and right, but because the moment is approaching when we will be materially stronger than our adversaries. Do not let doubt creep into your minds, but let every one learn that the essential condition of victory is patience."

WAR CRIPPLES AGENCE HAVAS.

Fifty of Press Association's Staff in Army—Six Killed.

The Agence Havas of Paris, the principal news agency in France, has had six of its staff killed in battle. They are: René Jeancourt, Jean Blanc, Paul Bellanger, M. Reybaud, Charles Huguet, and Georges Mitelet.

Blanc and Bellanger had been cited in the orders of the day of the army for great gallantry. Mitelet was the best reporter on the staff.

Quite half the staff of the agency is with the army—more than fifty, it is said—including some of the provincial correspondents. One of the acting managers at present is André Meynot, who works in the office from 8 to 10 and then goes to his military duty in the Ministry of War until 4. Afterwards he goes to his office and works until his desk is clear.

The Havas Service has necessarily suffered from the war. It has shrunk to probably half its former proportions. The distribution of news to the interior by telephone has ceased because the long-distance interior telephoning is for the army alone. There is some long-distance work still going on with Italy, but not with England. All the trans-channel lines are reserved for military purposes.

HOWTH HEAD REACHES PORT

Vessel, Which It Was Feared Had Bombs Aboard, Arrives at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., July 14.—The British steamship Howth Head, on board which it was feared a bomb had been placed before she cleared from New Orleans on July 8, arrived here safely tonight.

GOVERNMENT ACTS IN PACKERS' AID

Continued from Page 1.

the prize court. He met the packers in Washington, where they obtained from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Sir Richard Crawford an agreement, accepted by the British authorities, to expedite proceedings before the Prize Court, which was to meet June 8.

The delay in reaching a settlement of these cases has interfered seriously, it is asserted, with the export business of the packers and with shipments of meat products from this country. There is no threat by the packers of a meat war against the British, but they are anxious to obtain a settlement of their claims and effect an agreement between this Government and Great Britain under which shipments may be made in neutral vessels to neutral countries without danger of seizure by Great Britain.

Allege International Delay.

The packers, in the statement outlining their case to be laid before the Department, declare that the British Government purposely delays settlement of their claims for seized cargoes and that they are not inclined to reopen trade with neutral countrels unless they can be assured of delivery of their shipments to ports designated. The statement gives the history of the detention of consignments for Scandinavian countries, shipped before the British Order in Council was issued in some instances, and in others before it was known to the packers.

"As reported to the packers by their representative in England, Alfred R. Urion," says the statement, "the latest terms for the release of the cargoes as laid down by Great Britain are held to be so onerous as to be unacceptable. Attorney Urion went to England, arriving there the latter part of January, in response to a request made by Sir Edward Grey through the British Embassy at Washington, to discuss the seizure of the shipments with a view of arriving at some conclusion in the matter. Until a week ago the packers were assured by their representative in England the situation would be amicably adjusted, practically all differences having been agreed upon, when the new set of unreasonable terms was suggested by the authorities and immediately rejected by the packers. In brief these latest terms are:

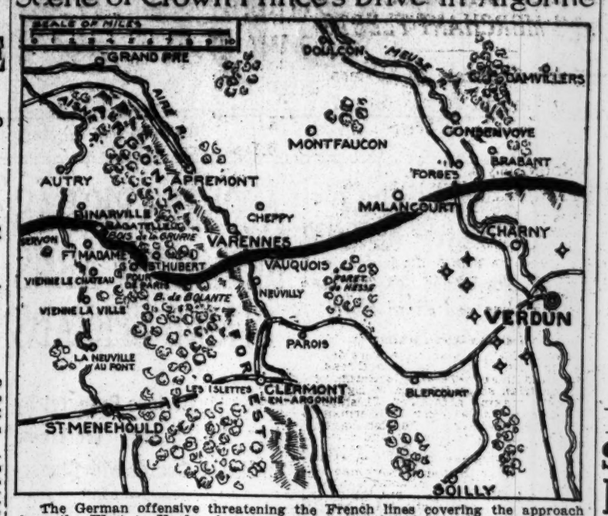
That the packers guarantee Great Britain against claims arising out of the detention of ships.

That the packers guarantee Great Britain against claims of buyers who bought and paid for large quantities of products seized.

"The packers assert that this latest move by Great Britain is only another step to delay a settlement of the problem and that there appears to be absent the sincere desire to settle the controversy. With the $14,000,000 of packers' products held up in the prize courts and with the settlement of the controversy as remote as it was months ago, the packers are not inclined to take further chances in reopening trade with neutral countries unless they are able to receive assurances that their products will be allowed to arrive at the ports designated."

In their conferences with Mr. Anderson, the packers were insistent that the American Government should take firm action.

Scene of Crown Prince's Drive in Argonne



The German offensive threatening the French lines covering the approach from the West to Verdun has succeeded in capturing positions northeast of Vienne-le-Château, in the Argonne, and has scored an advance of about two-thirds of a mile, according to the German reports—a quarter of a mile, according to the French. The heavy black line on the map shows the points at which the two armies are in contact.

TO BUY GRAIN FOR ALLIES.

E. R. Stettinius and G. B. French to Act for J. P. Morgan & Co.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Reports that the Armour Grain Company had the contract to buy grain in the United States for the Allies were emphatically denied by President George E. Marcy and others today.

The grain interests of England, France, and Italy are to be handled by Edward R. Stettinius, President of the Diamond Match Company, who has received leave of absence for six months, and by George B. French, formerly right-hand man of Joseph Leiter during that wheat campaign. They are to do the buying for J. P. Morgan & Co., who are buying and financing all purchases of war and other supplies in this country for the Allies.

Mr. Stettinius is an old-time grain man who was actually in the trade for years before becoming identified with industrial corporations. When orders are to be given out for the purchase of grain they will go through the hands of Messrs. Stettinius and French to brokers in different markets.

It is said that 10,000,000 bushels of wheat have been bought for export in the past thirty days, part of it to go out in September, and in the last two days 2,000,000 bushels have been bought to go abroad, mainly to France and Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 14.—Some time ago the British and French Governments made Shipman, Anderson & Co., grain brokers of London, agents through whom grain was to be bought in other countries, and since that time nearly all contracts for grain have passed through their hands. At the offices of Shipman, Anderson & Co. today an official told THE NEW YORK TIMES that the firm had been buying immense quantities of grain from America ever since the beginning of the war.

At the start the Armour company provided a considerable amount of grain, but later on, THE NEW YORK TIMES was informed, that firm practically gave up grain exports, and now supplied hardly any.

ALL CORK HAILS O'LEARY.

Brave Sergeant Says He Will Need to Seek Rest in the Trenches.

LONDON, July 4.—Sergeant Michael O'Leary of the Irish Guards, who gained much fame in February and earned the Victoria Cross, returned to his home at Macroom, County Cork, last week and was accorded a remarkable welcome.

He tried hard to escape it, but could not avoid the honor all Cork meant to show him. The Lord Mayor drove with him through streets packed with cheering crowds. The village of Glengarriff turned out as one man to greet the V. C., and all the way to his home it was one triumphal procession. His old parents, who had not seen him for two years, stood weeping with joy and pride at the door of their little cottage.

O'Leary remarked that it was all very stirring, but that he would have to ask Kitchener to send him back to the trenches for a rest cure. His leave, which was to expire tomorrow, has been extended to enable Captain Phillips, under whose care O'Leary is, to carry out an extensive recruiting tour of the South of Ireland.

Turks Report an Allied Repulse.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14, (via London.)—An official report issued here today says that the Allies on Monday made determined attacks against the left and right wings of the Turkish lines, supported by warships, but they were repulsed with heavy losses.

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VAH-FEE-AH-DIS
Most Famous Cigarette in the World
Smoked by Royalty and the Elite of Society
Made since 1870 by VAFIADIS & CO. CAIRO, EGYPT

ACOUSTICON.
Science Conquers DEAFNESS
The "ACOUSTICON" has mastered every dormant ear. You can now hear every sound perfectly without blur of any kind.
Read what Rev. D. S. Moore, Pastor of the Scots Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, writes:
Dr. Moore Writes: "I have used the 'ACOUSTICON' for more than ten years and pronounce it the most perfect and reliable instrument that has been produced to enable the deaf to hear. I USE MY 'ACOUSTICON' ALL THE TIME. As pastor of a large church, my duties in visiting people in their homes and the sick in the hospitals, places my instrument to some most difficult tests. It has never failed me. With its aid I can hear the whisper of a dear person quite as well as a person of normal hearing. Without the 'ACOUSTICON' I can scarcely hear the human voice. A number of 'ACOUSTICON' users attend my church, and speak as enthusiastically as I do of the 'ACOUSTICON.' I consider it the best investment I ever made."
Perfect Hearing for You
The "ACOUSTICON" will give you, too, absolutely perfect hearing. Do you want to hear as Dr. Moore does, and

RUSSIANS RETAKE TRENCHES IN POLAND

In Counter-Attack Oust Germans from Long Line on the Pissa River.

GIVE GROUND ELSEWHERE

Austrians Captured When Drive from Galicia Was Halted South of Lublin Totaled 22,761 Men.

PETROGRAD, July 14.—Following the failure in Lublin Province of the Austro-German drive toward Warsaw from Galicia, the Germans are renewing with increasing intensity their attacks on the lines northwest and west of the Polish capital, as disclosed by the following official communication from General Headquarters issued tonight:

In the direction of Lomza (Russian Poland) on the evening of July 12 and also on the 13th, the enemy developed an intensive artillery fire. On the right bank of the Pissa, on July 13, the Germans succeeded in capturing Russian trenches on a front of two versts, (about one and one-third miles.) They, however, were driven back by a counter-attack and the trenches were recaptured.

On both banks of the Shikva stubborn fighting has taken place. Considerable enemy forces between the Orjetz (Orzyc?) and the Lydymia adopted the offensive and the Russians, declining a decisive engagement, retreated during the night of the 13th to their second line of positions. On the left bank of the Vistula the situation is unchanged.

In the battle near Wilkolaz, south of Lubin, during the week ending July 11 the Russians captured 97 officers and 22, 464 men.

In the Cholm region engagements have taken place along the Volitza River, and on the night of July 13 we captured over 150 prisoners.

On the rest of the front there have been the usual artillery engagements. On the evening of July 12 the enemy assumed the offensive on the Narew front.

BERLIN, July 14, (via London.)—Part of the report of operations on the Russian frontier was as follows:

Eastern Theatre of War.—Between the Niemen and the Vistula our troops obtained some local successes in the neighborhood of Kalwaria, southeast of Kolno, at Przasnysz and south of Mlawa.

Southeastern Theatre of War.—There is no change with the German troops.

VIENNA, July 14, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

The general situation in the Russian theatre of war is unchanged.

LEMBERG CITY OF DEATH

Epidemics Said to Have Driven Out Austro-German Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 14.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—All enemy troops have been withdrawn from Lemberg owing to terrible epidemics—cholera in particular—which are raging there.

Refugees are pouring into Russian territory, and among other novel sights at Kiev are cabmen from Lemberg who are plying for hire. The population of Galicia is starving because the Austro-Germans have requisitioned everything, and all who can are escaping to Russia.

BERLIN, July 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A dispatch from Lemberg to the Overseas News Agency says that the university there, following the reoccupation of the Galician capital by the Austro-Hungarian forces, has been reopened, and that the teachers and students have begun a regular course.

Ban on Russian Gold Exports.

PETROGRAD, July 14.—The Ministry of Finance has issued an order prohibiting the export of gold. Exceptions may be made in favor of the subjects or citizens of allied and neutral States.

SENT JEWS TO CAUCASUS.

Grand Duke Told Them to Retake Palestine, German Paper Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Graphic.)—The Munich journal Neueste Nachrichten publishes a dispatch from Lemberg stating that before the fall of that town Grand Duke Nicholas issued an order of the day to the Jewish soldiers in his army, stating that he had decided to give them a special opportuuity of showing courage and patriotism. One of the aims of the struggle with Turkey was said to be in order to reconquer Palestine for the Jews so they could live there united and independent. The order of the day concluded as follows:

"We will therefore pave the way for you to join the Army of the Caucasus. It now depends on you what treatment your race and co-religionists will receive during the war and after. Reconquer Palestine for yourselves and a new day of glory will dawn for Jewry."

Jewish soldiers in the Galician army were then transferred to the Army of the Caucasus.

HELD IN CANADA, SAYS CARD.

But Toronto Knows Nothing of Spy Charge Against American.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 14.—Dr. A. L. Coyle, a leading physician here, is being held in Toronto, Canada, as a German spy, according to a hastily scribbled postcard received today by Dr. J. M. S. Heath, a personal friend at Bellaire, Ohio.

The message on the card, which bore the Toronto postmark, read: "I am in jail as a German spy. Please send credentials from Wheeling." Efforts were at once made to get into communication with Dr. Coyle at Toronto.

Dr. Coyle and Carl Laing, a banker, left here last Saturday for an automobile trip through Canada, and nothing was heard from them until the arrival of the postcard.

TORONTO, July 14.—The authorities here know nothing of Dr. A. L. Coyle of Wheeling. He is not under detention here and the police have no record of his name.

"SPY" THREATS IN BOSTON.

Police Investigate a Tale of Bombs to Wreck the State House.

BOSTON, July 14.—An afternoon paper announces the receipt of an anonymous communication in which the writer, describing himself as a German spy, says that two bombs have been placed in the State House and another in the Custom House tower, and that these will be exploded "about Friday." Also the Governor is to be killed, according to the message, which was crudely lettered with a lead pencil.

It was turned over to the police, who recently examined a similar threat against the Custom House without determining whether the writer was a crank or a so-called practical joker.

ARREST TWO ALLEGED SPIES

Charged with Attempting to Send Out News About British Fleet.

LONDON, July 14.—Two alleged spies were arrested today and will be tried by court-martial on the charge of attempting to communicate information about the British fleet, according to an announcement by the Official Press Bureau.

BRITAIN MAY SEIZE BIG MERCHANT FLEETS

Urged to Confiscate all German, Austrian and Turkish Ships in Empire's Ports.

LONDON, July 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Navy League, through its Executive Committee, has published an appeal to the Government to seize all German, Austrian, and Turkish merchant ships detained in the ports of the British Empire "as a set off, in some measure, against the destruction of British merchant vessels without warning by German submarines."

The appeal states that 119 German, 20 Austrian, and 11 Turkish ships were detained in British ports on the outbreak of war, and there were also 18 German and 3 Austrian ships detained in Egyptian ports, making a total of 171 ships detained in all. In addition 119 German ships, 7 Austrian, and 5 Turkish have been seized on entering British and colonial ports or upon the high seas, making a total of 302 "enemy vessels" in the possession of the British Government. The captured vessels are, of course, subject to prize court decisions, but the detained vessels are apparently being held up pending the conclusion of the war.

"Surely it is the obvious duty of the Government to turn to practical account every vessel in their hands for the benefit of British interests," says the appeal. "The destruction of British merchant vessels in violation of the laws of war offers complete vindication of this form of reprisal. Whatever a prize court decision may be as affecting cargoes of vessels, which have been seized, there should be no hesitation on the part of the Government to confiscate enemy ships as an act of reprisal for British merchantmen which have been sunk.

"In the present exigencies of the nation, every enemy merchantmen in seaworthy condition should be actively employed as part of the British mercantile marine. The immediate value of the adoption of such a policy would be to convince Germany that she must pay in kind and at once for her lawlessness at sea, and in the second place to assist in considerably modifying the quotations for shipping freights by stimulating a demand for the use of these ships by merchants.

"The Navy League, therefore, strongly urge that his Majesty's Government should at once follow the example of our latest ally, Italy, in confiscating at least an equivalent of enemy ships to those which have been destroyed by German submarines; and further employ all enemy ships for the purpose of British sea commerce upon such terms and under such conditions as may be deemed advisable."

SEES GERMAN OFFICERS EVERYWHERE IN TURKEY

Correspondent Says They Have Been Especially Active in Fortifying the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—On the road to Entilly, a mile or two east of one of the dirtiest little towns in Anatolia, in a group of drafted Armenians engaged in road building, The Associated Press correspondent found a young German engineer, clad in the uniform of a Turkish pioneer officer.

"Yes," replied the young German to the question put to him, "I am building this road. Here is a place where there have been many washouts. I am riveting the embankment and hope that the road will stay for a while after that."

At the foot of the Amanus Pass there was another German engineer doing similar work. He showed the correspondent a new survey he had made. The old road took eight turns to get over the pass, many of them very steep. The new road takes only one, and it reduces the possibility of accidents.

At Ishlaiah the correspondent met a German medical officer. The man had formerly been in the employ of the Bagdad Railroad. When the war came he entered the service of the Ottoman Army, because physicians and surgeons were needed. He was put in command of the sanitary troops of Syria.

"They have had some typhoid fever and typhus around here," he explained. "I am trying to get rid of both. Making fair progress. Getting place cleaned up. Most places now safe. Nothing to fear."

The man talked as if he had to turn in a certified voucher for every word he uttered in the course of a day. It is doubtful whether he had ever smiled in his life.

In Aleppo another German officer was met. He, too, had his niche in the Ottoman Army affairs. He is looked upon as somewhat of an expert in base and line of communication matters; but, to judge by his appearance, one could swear that he had just stepped out of the best drawing room in Berlin.

Everywhere the correspondent found the German officer, almost always single-handed, and always in charge of some department of war and military affairs that must not go wrong.

No data on the number of German officers and non-commissioned men in the Ottoman Army are available. But it is certain that their influence in the army is great. Many observations induce The Associated Press correspondent to say that the Turk makes an apt pupil in military matters.

The point upon which the Germans have concentrated their greatest energy is the Dardanelles, with the Gallipoli Peninsula. Since last November German officers and non-commissioned men have been busy there. The various batteries have been improved, new batteries emplaced, and Turkish artillerymen have received such additional training as was needed.

ASK AID FOR ARMENIANS.

Relief Committee Tells of Sufferings Due to War.

An appeal for aid for destitute noncombatants of Armenia was issued yesterday by the American Armenian Relief Fund, of which Bishop Greer, Oscar S. Straus, Charles W. Eliot, Bishop Rhinelander of Philadelphia, and Isaac N. Seligman are members. More than 100,000 Armenian refugees have sought protection on Russian soil, and, the committee says, these unfortunates are in a pitiful condition.

"A more deplorable condition prevails in Turkish Armenia," the committee adds, "where all able-bodied men are dragged to the battlefields, and thousands of families, deprived of their supporters, plunged into privation, while pestilence works its ravages and Kurdish savagery spreads terror and destruction."

The Treasurer of the fund is Brown Brothers, bankers, 59 Wall Street.

GREY BACK IN HARNESS.

Foreign Secretary Attends Cabinet Meeting After Enforced Vacation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 14.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, attended today his first Cabinet meeting since he was ordered to rest by his oculist.

Persons who have seen the Foreign Secretary since his return to London say he is bronzed and looking well, although he still wears colored glasses. His enforced holiday was spent largely in cycling and fishing. The diplomatic negotiations he conducted between dry flies and Northumberland trout proved highly successful from his point of view.

GERMANY'S LOSS IN AREA.

Bonar Law Says 450,000 Square Miles of Colonies Are Occupied.

LONDON, July 14.—Four hundred and fifty thousand square miles of German Colonial possessions have been occupied by the Entente Allies during the war.

An official estimate to this effect was given out today by A. Bonar Law, the Secretary for the Colonies.

ITALIANS CAPTURE 2 MILES OF TRENCHES

Drag Artillery to Height of 6,600 Feet in Battle in the Carnic Alps.

TAKE FORTS BELOW GORITZ

Budapest Reports They Have Lost 100,000 Men, Including 17,000 Prisoners.

GENEVA, July 14.—The Italians have captured two miles of Austrian trenches in the Carnic Alps, according to a dispatch received today by the Tribune from Villach, an Austrian town on the River Drave, fifty-two miles northwest of Laibach.

The Alpine troops, the advices say, dragged their artillery to the heights near Roskofel, which is situated at an altitude of 6,600 feet.

The Italians also are said to have captured two important forts south of Goritz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, July 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Private advices describe the battle of the Isonzo River as the greatest fought as yet on the Italian front, the attacks of the Italians being almost incessant and most determined.

The bridgehead of Goritz has suffered greatly from the bombardment of the Italians, who seem resolute to carry the position at whatever cost in order to develop the operations on the east side of the river. The whole front along the line is strewn with thousands of dead. The mountain slopes are also spotted with the bodies of attackers and defenders alike.

The new Italian offensive seems to develop all along the front in Tyrol, Carnia, and the Trentino.

A new device has been adopted by the Austrians. The peaks and high slopes of the mountains have been fortified, and the men are under cover behind rocks and great stones built up all around. When attacked by great masses from below they blow up these fortified positions so that the boulders roll down on the oncoming enemy like an avalanche.

It is stated that the losses of the Italians up to the present have been 100,000 men, including 17,000 prisoners.

VIENNA, July 14, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning the operations on the Italian frontier:

In the Italian theatre of war, with the exception of artillery engagements and skirmishes, there have been no events on either the south or the west front.

SOUGHT PEACE WITH SERBIA.

Report of Austria's Action Made Known Semi-Officially in Rome.

ROME, July 14.—A semi-official announcement published in Rome to the effect that when Italy's entrance into the conflict appeared inevitable Austria-Hungary first attempted to make a separate peace with Serbia and then tried to conclude an armistice, which would allow her to remove her troops from the Serbian frontier, is causing a deep impression in Italy.

Although these negotiations only became known in the present semi-official announcement, considering the caution of the Italian Foreign Office it is taken by the Italian press to indicate that the Italian Government possesses the proofs of its assertions.

PORRO PRAISES ITALY'S ALLIES

General Calls Their Qualities Sure Indication of Victory.

TURIN, July 14, (via Lucano to Paris.)—General Porro, Under Chief of the Italian General Staff, has returned from a visit to the Anglo-French front. Expressing the highest satisfaction at his meeting with General Joffre, Field Marshal French, and King Albert, General Porro said:

"The enthusiasm and valor of the French troops, the determination and grimness of the English, and the heroic persistence of the Belgians are a sure indication of final victory."

CONTRADICTS MISS ADDAMS.

Story That Soldiers Are Made Drunk Called Fiction by Dr. Ahlstrom.

Dr. William Ahlstrom of 1 West Eighty-fifth Street, who returned on Tuesday with the Harvard unit and is now resting for a few months in New York after his arduous duties with the Red Cross in the American Ambulance Corps in France, gave an address last night at 8:30 o'clock on "Fighting at the Front." He spoke at the weekly "social evening" of the University Forum of America in the clubhouse at 550 West 113th Street.

"Miss Addams was giving the world fiction when she said that English and French troops were drugged before they were ordered to engage with the bayonet," he said. "I have never known such a thing. A civilian cannot even buy absinthe in France, still less a soldier. The French troops express their emotions with the knife and it is the ideal of each soldier to stick his bayonet into a German."

The doctor said that it was not generally known, but the French were defending a front of 465 kilometers and the British, 325. The French were doing the most of the fighting. As soon as a soldier could be patched up at the hospital, he was eager to return to the firing line and some of them came and went as many as five times.

The American hospital in Paris, according to Dr. Ahlstrom, has now 600 beds and 50 surgeons. It feeds 700 daily, including a number of soldiers for whom there is not room in the building and who are lodged in houses near by. Practically all the wounds which are treated here are infected and need anti-toxin.

QUARREL OVER REDMOND.

Dublin Councillors Vote Confidence, but Almost Fight Over It.

DUBLIN, July 14.—By a vote of 30 to 22 the City Corporation today refused to indorse a resolution demanding that "the Home Rule act shall be put into operation in the whole of Ireland on the 17th of September next."

By the same majority the Corporation adopted an amendment expressing confidence that John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary leader, would select the speediest means and the proper moment to bring the settlement into operation.

Though the movers of the original resolution protested that there was nothing inimical to Mr. Redmond in it, the majority scented mischief and a suggestion of dissention in the Nationalist ranks.

A disorderly scene followed the announcement of the result of the vote. The City Councillors had to be forcibly prevented from engaging in fisticuffs.

Lady Paget Returns to Serbia.

LONDON, July 14.—Lady Paget, wife of Sir Ralph Paget, who had been ill for some time with typhus, caught while in charge of one of the Red Cross hospitals in Serbia, has left London to take up her work there again.

FOR YOUR SKIN

POSLAM SOAP

To cleanse and purify; to safeguard its health. Soothing. Wholesome. For Toilet and Bath.

At All Druggists, 25 cents and 15 cents.

GERMANY WILL FIX ALL WAR GOODS PRICES

Government Plans to Establish Systematic Control Over Everything Needed in the Conflict.

BERLIN, July 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The War Grain Company, which for the last six months has had charge of the organization and purchase of food supplies in Prussia, is to disappear soon. It will be superseded by a central body acting under the direction of the Imperial Government and composed of equal numbers of producers and consumers. The main purpose is to improve the economic war machinery during the next harvest year, especially as regards the fixing of maximum prices and the control of the food supply.

The closing sessions of the Prussian Diet, which adjourned on June 24, were devoted to economic problems. Extended reports were presented by a special committee which has been considering the matter from all points of view, and the Diet indorsed the committee's various recommendations.

The German Government is now preparing to establish a systematic control of prices of all goods necessary to the conduct of the war, taking all matters of this kind out of the hands of the individual States. Practically all raw materials and half-finished goods are already liable to confiscation, but the machinery for regulating prices is inadequate, and it is necessary to establish some adequate means of checking systematic effort to force prices upward. This is to be done through a central Court of Arbitration, which is to settle all questions concerning the value of goods. While it is admitted that war prices must inevitably be higher than peace prices, the court will settle exactly what amount of profit is permissible.

One of the reports presented to the Prussian Diet by its special committee on the economic outlook had to do with the industrial situation. It emphasized the importance of coal and iron production as decisive means of exerting political influence. Germany, it was explained, was able by drawing on the Belgian supply of coal to prevent her neutral neighbors from becoming entirely dependent on England. Coal, moreover, is the foundation of the manufacture of explosives, according to the report, and in many ways serves the most vital needs of the navy.

The iron industry is equally important, according to the committee. Since the beginning of the war the production of iron ore has been increased by about one million tons a month, and the manufacture of finished iron and steel has been doubled. Even with this increase there is no excess of these products, "for the manufacture of shells has been larger than any one dreamed possible before the war."

But, in the words of the report, "it has been proved that we can supply all the labor that is necessary without in any way diminishing the strength of the army. It has also been proved that Germany can get over all the difficulties caused by the interruption of importations of raw materials, and we are confident that Germany will emerge from the war, both economically and politically, more independent and stronger than ever before."

CABINET CONSULTS BORDEN.

A New Precedent Set in the History of the British Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The Daily Chronicle says today:

"By the invitation of Prime Minister Asquith, Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, attended the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday. This is the first occasion on which a Minister from the Dominions has joined the deliberations of a British Cabinet.

"The precedent is one of enormous significance in its bearing upon Imperial relations. It is a sign that the war will not leave the loosely knit British Imperial system remaining in its present form, though the change may be very different in tendency and character from that for which our home imperialists once used to agitate. For one thing, the status of the Dominions as distinct nations will receive full recognition, at the same time that the inter-Imperial connection is made more definite.

"Yet Sir Robert Borden's presence at yesterday's Cabinet Council is only an extension of the system of inter-Imperial consultation that has gradually evolved since the beginning of this country. The first step was the Imperial Conference. This institution owed its origin to the presence in London of Colonial Prime Ministers on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887. A more formal gathering took place in 1897. Others followed in 1902, 1907, and 1911. In 1907 the title of Colonial Conference was changed to that of Imperial Conference, and the change was more than one of mere nomenclature. The conference was given a definite constitution and henceforth the British Premier presided over its deliberations instead of the Minister of the Colonies. The Conference had, in fact, become a sort of Imperial Bundesrath, at which the Prime Ministers of the Empire met on terms of equality and common deliberation.

"Practical recognition of the status of the Dominions and their right to a voice in imperial policy was given both in regard to foreign policy and to imperial defense. Sir Edward Grey took the Prime Ministers assembled in London fully into his confidence on questions of British world policy. The Dominion Ministers were accorded the right of admission to the deliberations of the Imperial Defense Committee. One of the results was the organization in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa of military forces according to a more or less prescribed military plan.

"From consultaiton in foreign policy and co-operation in imperial defense is but a step to participation in meetings of the Imperial Cabinet in Downing Street. Nevertheless, it is a very important step, but it was the easier way to make, as the whole business of the British Cabinet at this time is concerned with the common military effort of the whole Empire."

LABORERS RIOT AS REMINGTON ARMS STRIKE SPREADS

Continued from Page 1.

work on the new Remington plant, but I can paralyze every one of the twenty-two firms in Bridgeport that are working for the Remington people. If the Remington and Stewart firms do not yield to the ironworkers by Friday night there will positively be a strike of all toolmakers, machinists, and ironworkers in all the plants. As an organization we will not be trifled with."

The carpenters are just as firm in their declaration that they will not back down and have further muddled the situation by declaring that they will not accept the decision of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. The ironworkers were willing to abide by the President's decision. The carpenters have the strongest union in Bridgeport, controlling practically every carpenter in the city.

That the Remington would make concessions to bring about a settlement was indicated today by the posting of a notice that after Aug. 1 the hours of work of all persons in the employ of the concern in all of its plants would be cut from ten hours a day to eight hours, with no reduction in wages. This means a forty-four-hour week. This change does not affect the employes of the Stewart Company, who already are on an eight-hour basis. It does, however, affect 15,000 persons in the employ of the Remington company, and will affect the 16,000 workers who will be employed in the new plant the Stewart Company are building.

Labor officials who were gathered here from all parts or the eastern United States were apparently incensed today over the statement made by Major Walter W. Penfield, U. S. A., retired, head of the Remington plant, that he believed German money was back of the strike, and that he knew $2,000 had been paid to labor officials to foment a bricklayers' strike a few weeks ago. They have called upon the Major for details. He has refused to retract a word of his statement, which was published exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"German influence is most likely to want this strike," Major Penfield said today. "If the heads of the labor unions can tell me why, with the Stewart Company running a closed shop, every employe being satisfied as to wages and length of hours and no individual complaints having been received by any official of the company, they have decided to call out our men and stop our work, I will be willing to believe that no money has been paid to them and that German influence has not been at work. I shall continue to hold this view until it has been disproved."

From the offices of the Remington Company this statement was issued this afternoon:

The statements appearing in the newspapers yesterday and today covering the labor troubles at the plant of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company take a much more serious view of the situation than is warranted by the facts. THE NEW YORK TIMES intimated this morning a probability that the manufacture of ammunition at Bridgeport would be brought to a standstill, and that most serious consequences would result. This is the impression which the labor people are anxious to convey. But the whole affair so far is like a tempest in a teapot.

No sane reason can be given for this strike of the ironworkers or for any contemplated strike where men are engaged under union rules, paid union wages, and given continuous work, and when they admit they have no grievance against their employers. The affair does not admit the probability of any serious disruption, unless there have been hidden influences at work, which may only be conjectured.

It has been arranged by the labor organizers for all of the metal trades locals to take votes on a strike by Friday night. A mass-meeting of machinists has been called for Friday night, at which Mr. Johnson says strike action will be taken if the ironworkers are not appeased by that time. He said tonight that he had arranged for a large number of strike agitators to come to Bridgeport Saturday morning if the big strike is called, and that every piece of machinery at the command of the metal trades would be used to win the claims of the ironworkers.

TALK OF FEDERAL ARSENAL.

Bridgeport Hears City May Be Made Site of Government Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, July 14.—Army officers are making extensive surveys of the city, its harbor and the vicinity, and reports are current here tonight that the city may eventually become a Government arsenal.

Available here for use by the United States should occasion arise is not only the mammoth plant of the Remington Arms Company and the ammunition factory of the Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Company, but twenty or more plants in Bridgeport, which have learned to make war munitions under the tutelage of the Remington firm.

As told in THE TIMES today the owners of the Remington plant are said to have had an understanding with Washington before the erection of the new 102-acre plant, which is built with every attention to permanency.

$80,000,000 SHELL ORDER.

Baldwin Locomotive Works Said to Have Closed Contract with Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14. — It is credibly reported here that an order for $80,000,000 worth of shrapnel for the Entente allies—the largest order yet placed in the United States by the warring cuntries at one time and with any company—has been closed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Officials of the company would neither affirm nor deny the report, as is their rule.

It is understood that when H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is now on his way to this country from London, was in the British metropolis, this big order occupied much of his attention and that the matter has been arranged satisfactorily.

There are provisions in the charter of the Baldwin Locomotive Works which prevented the company from accepting war orders, but the company has found a way to overcome this by the organization of an independent company which will be under the direct supervision of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Just where the new plant will be situated could not be learned, but it would not be surprising if it were built at Eddystone, the home of the branch of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and where another plant is under construction to turn out a large order for rifles for the Russian government, obtained recently by the Remington Arms Company.

NIXON WORKS CUTS WAGES.

Strike May Hamper Making of Gun Cotton for Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 14.—Fifty carpenters working at the Lewis Nixon Gun Cotton Works here received notice today that beginning tomorrow their wages would be 35 cents an hour instead of 52½ cents, which they have been receiving.

As the men refused to accept the cut, which is below the union wage, it was reported tonight that they would strike tomorrow, and trouble is feared among 500 other workers said to be in sympathy with the carpenters. The firm is working every hour of the twenty-four, and, besides the manufacture of gun cotton for the Allies, considerable construction work is going on.

NO POWDER TO STRANGERS.

Morgan Shooting Leads du Pont Company to Restrict Sales Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—As a direct result of the recent attack on J. Pierpont Morgan at Glen Cove, L. I., the du Pont Powder Company of Wilmington Del., today issued orders to all its employes to sell explosives only to customers concerning whose identity they are thoroughly familiar. The order applies to thousands of clerks, salesmen, managers of branch offices, and keepers of magazines employed by the company throughout the country and marks the first step taken by any of the great ammunition concerns to prevent their products from falling into the hands of irresponsible persons. The order follows:

In view of the recent Holt-Morgan episode in New York, would ask you all to be sure you know you are selling or delivering explosives only to the right people. If there is any doubt in your mind, get some information about the prospective customer from some reliable source before you make delivery.

WILLIAM COYNE,
Director of Sales.

"We have always tried to see, that explosives are not sold to persons about whom we know nothing," said Mr. Coyne, "but this order is an extra precaution in view of the fact that dangerous persons have been obtaining our products. It will apply to all our employes in all our branch offices."

A MUNITIONS CRUSADE

To Begin in England Today—Hundreds of Meetings to be Held.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The Daily Chronicle says that a campaign to urge munition workers to even greater efforts is to open today with a meeting at Grantham, and next week meetings will be held at Luton, Gloucester, Stafford, Preston, and other centres. In the course of the next few weeks hundreds of meetings will take place in all parts of the Kingdom.

The campaign has been organized by the Munitions Parliamentary Committee, the secretaries of which have received the following letter from Munitions Minister Lloyd George:

"I am glad to hear that members of the House are responding so enthusiastically to my pressing appeal to them to undertake a campaign in the country to impress upon employers and workers in munitions shops the urgent and even vital necessity for a grand and immediate increase in the output of munitions of war."

Professor Mantoux has been asked by the French Munitions Minister to keep in touch with the campaign and to report from time to time as to the results achieved. It is felt that what affects England affects France, and later a similar campaign may be inaugurated in that country.

Sixty members of Parliament have promised to speak at the meetings.

CABINET NOW HARMONIOUS.

Lloyd George's Powers as Munitions Minister Increased.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following from its Parliamentary correspondent:

"Mischievous reports having been current as to the personal relations of some members of the Cabinet, it may be as well to state that, whatever differences may have existed on certain matters, there is now complete harmony. The relations between the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George continue to be what they always have been, of a most friendly character.

"Answering questions today (Wednesday), Mr. Lloyd George stated that since he last addressed the House he had arranged with the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War to take over in the Ministry of Munitions certain powers hitherto exercised by these departments.

"Lord Haldane, in acknowledging a complimentary address presented to him by Liberal members this afternoon, made no allusion, direct, or indirect, to his little controversy with Mr. Lloyd George. He devoted his observations chiefly to the increasing importance of educational reforms and technical instruction and the duty of the Liberal Party in regard to these matters in future. The address to the ex-Lord Chancellor was signed by 210 members. It was handed to its recipient by Sir Albert Spicer, who spoke in very laudatory terms of the services rendered by Lord Haldane as Secretary of State for War and as Lord Chancellor."

Half-Yearly Sale
John David Shirts

JUST because most of your Shirt is hidden from view, it is fatally easy to slur details and to substitute second quality for first. All my Shirts are No. 1 from material to making.

The range of patterns and colors is complete, and every fashionable fabric is represented. All neck-sizes and sleeve-lengths.

$1.65, $1.50 Shirts	$1.10
$2	$1.35
$3, $2.50	$1.85
$3.50	$2.65
$6.50, $6, $5	$3.85
$10, $8.50, $7.50	$6.45

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.

Store opens 8:30 A. M., closes 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 o'clock).

Today, an important sale of

Wardrobe Trunks

for Men and Women

We shall offer at a great price saving, 55 regulation size wardrobe trunks, new models up to the minute in every detail. None sent C. O. D.

6 Wardrobe Trunks *regularly $75.00, at*	$53.75
6 Wardrobe Trunks *regularly $65.00, at*	$48.00
6 Wardrobe Trunks *regularly $50.00, at*	$37.75
12 Wardrobe Trunks *regularly $42.50, at*	$29.75
25 Wardrobe Trunks *regularly $37.50, at*	$26.50

NICOLL DEFENDS ASQUITH.

Says That He Is the Only Possible Man for Post of Premier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—Sir William Robertson Nicoll says in The British Weekly, the chief organ of the Nonconformists, of which he is the editor: "It seems unnecessary to express confidence in the Prime Minister and his colleagues. We have heard mutterings and insinuations about intrigues designed to overthrow Mr Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. It has been suggested that some politicians desire to make Mr. Lloyd George Prime Minister.

"It is hard to understand how any sane man can believe in these wild fancies. There is only one possible Prime Minister at the present time, and Mr. Asquith is the man. He is not infallible, any more than other people, but during his long period of office he has shown gifts of the rarest kind, and in particular the gift of keeping men together.

"To much of his work posterity may do justice, though the present generation cannot, for this work has been behind the scenes in the way of consultation, negotiation, and reconciliation. These labors present little for the public eye to rest on, but any one who has more than a superficial knowledge of politics, in fact, we may say, any one who has more than a superficial knowledge of human nature, understands how very hard they are; indeed, far harder than more showy performances.

"Mr. Asquith has also succeeded in expressing fervently, eloquently, and with supreasing clarity the true feeling of the British people about the war. His calm and steadfast temper, his unbroken courage, his masterly knowledge of affairs, and the personal ascendancy which gives him not merely the titular but the real first place in his Cabinet are acknowledged by all. His withdrawal is inconceivable.

"We are almost inclined to offer a prize for the discovery of a person, not insane, who desires the resignation of Sir Edward Grey. As for Mr. Lloyd George, the suggestion that he should supplant his old and loyal friend would be taken by him as a cruel insult.

"The nation desires no change in the Government, and is well satisfied with the manner in which the great offices have been filled."

Old British War Sloop Here.

The steam bark Pelican, formerly the sloop of war Pelican of the British Navy, and now owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived here yesterday to load cargo for the British Government at Bush's Stores, South Brooklyn. She is of the same class of obsolete war vessel as the Condor, in which Lord Charles Beresford acquired fame at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. The Pelican also was in that engagement.

ANOTHER SING SING ESCAPE

Long-Termer Gets Away for a Time, but Is Soon Recaptured.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 14.—Daniel O'Dey, a prisoner in Sing Sing, who was serving a sentence of from six to twenty-four years for attempted murder, is back in his cell tonight after having escaped and been at liberty for just one hour.

O'Dey and a prisoner named Flanagan had been outside the walls putting blankets on the grass to dry. Late in the afternoon O'Dey told Flanagan he was going to march in with the prisoners from the prison farm, and Flanagan entered alone. When O'Dey did not follow he gave the alarm. A party of keepers found O'Dey up a tree on the river bank a quarter of a mile away. He descended without a fight and was locked up. News of his capture spread through the prison and the other prisoners raised a cheer which could be heard for blocks.

"If I advertise," said one manufacturer, "my competitors will do the same."

All right! But here is what your competitors can not do. They can't advertise *your* trade-mark; they can't advertise *your* product; they can't advertise over *your* name.

Three things—how many more?

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

Store Closed All Day Saturday

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

To-Day—at Special Prices

Men's Unlined Suits

With Silk Lined Sleeves

Two or three button soft roll front models of overplaid, Glen Urquhart plaids, checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, tartan plaids, Oxford vicuna, English tweed or navy serge. 33 to 46 chest.

17.50 *Regular Price $24.50*

Men's Silk Lined Suits

Half Lined with Silk, Including Sleeves

New three and four button models, in checked overplaids, hair line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, shepherd checks, pencil or chalk striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna, English tweed and navy serge, soft roll front, natural shoulders, hand tailored; vest with silk back. 33 to 46 chest.

20.00 *Regular Price $30.00*

Men's Unlined Suits

Also Half Mohair Lined, Sleeves Silk Lined

Hand tailored suits, unlined or half mohair lined, in two or three button models, of the newest hair lined overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted; also navy serge and English tweed; soft roll front, natural shoulders. 33 to 46 chest.

22.50 *Regular Price $32.50*

Men's White Flannel Trousers

Hand tailored. Of English flannel or striped white serge, with belt straps and cuffs; 27 to 42 waist, all lengths.

3.75 *Regular Price $5.75*

Men's Furnishing Shop 16 West 38th St.

Silk Crepe Shirts

Custom made of fine quality satin striped crepe de chine. *Regular Price $6.50* **4.50**

Men's Silk Shirts

Of tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of stripes and colorings. *Regular Price $4.00* **2.75**

Men's Shoe Shop 4 West 38th St.

Men's "Banister" Shoes

Banister Low Shoes in the newest models of mahogany, dark tan or black Russia calf; also imported French patent calf, with tops of same, taupe or fawn.

5.50

Regular Prices $7.00 and $8.00

THAW FOUND SANE BY A JURY; FINAL EDICT TOMORROW

Continued from Page 1.

dreds of thousands of dollars and entailed many months of litigation. It gave him strong grounds for hope that his imprisonment soon would end.

"I had intended to go to Pittsburgh tonight if Justice Hendrick set me free," he said. "Inasmuch as the Justice has reserved decision I cannot complete my plans. I expect to go into business in Pittsburgh after a trip to California. I may take up the management of my estate."

John B. Stanchfield of Thaw's counsel immediately made application to the court to have Thaw discharged and the District Attorney notified that the Dowling commitment on which he was sent to Matteawan afer his second trial for murder on Feb. 1, 1908, had been abrogated.

"I think that the question of his discharge," said Justice Hendrick, "had better be deferred until I make up my mind. I haven't quite done that yet. Then there is another matter. If I should decide that Thaw is sane the State will have the right to appeal and may want to do so. If I decide that he must go back to Matteawan then he has the right of appeal."

Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who was in charge of the State's case, because Deputy Attorney General Cook had left for Albany immediately after he summed up, said he would be ready to make any formal motions today, and it was agreed to meet at Justice Hendrick's chambers at 11 o'clock this morning to arrange for the next step.

No Extra Pay for Jury.

The Justice discharged the jury after thanking them for their services and explaining that he did not have the power to grant a request they had made for special compensation because of the hardships they had undergone. He hoped, he said, that all of them might enjoy pleasant vacations.

When Justice Hendrick left the room, formality was dropped. The court attendants called out in loud tones that the room must be cleared of spectators, but they did not act with the firmness which marked their demeanor through the trial. The jurymen made no move to go away.

Thaw, after greeting his mother, sister, and brother, hurried over to the jury box, and, leaning over the high front partition, shook hands with each of the jurors, thanking them. A moment later Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw walked over to the jury box. She shook hands first with the foreman, David Robinson, a little, jovial man, who seemed to get as much pleasure out of the verdict as Thaw did.

"I was glad to be able to do it," he told Mrs. Thaw. "Did you ever have any doubt?"

"No," said Mrs. Thaw, "I did not."

Chester A. Bentley, juror No. 6, pushed toward Mrs. Thaw.

"I hope now everything will be pleasant and happy for you," he said. "You certainly deserve it for the fight you have put up."

"It has been a long, long penance," said Mrs. Thaw with a trace of emotion.

Next she greeted John Elliott, No. 9. "I am sure the boy will be all right now," he told her. She said: "Yes; I am sure," and thanked him.

In talking with reporters, jurymen said that there was no serious doubt in their minds at any time that the evidence admitted had failed to prove Thaw insane. When the first ballot was taken juror No. 11, Basil, voted against Thaw, but that, it was said, was done purely to make it sure that there would be a consideration of the evidence before a definite conclusion was reached.

Paul J. Marks, a brother of the Manhattan Borough President, who had seat No. 5 in the jury box, said that in his opinion and that of some other jurors Thaw had a sickness of some kind; that sometimes he was better and sometimes a bit worse. He said that several jurors had felt there were circumstances which in a certain sense had justified the killing of White. There was no one on the jury who thought there was danger of Thaw's committing another homicide if freed.

Think Thaw Eccentric.

Mr. Marks could find nothing to indicate that Thaw was a lunatic or in any sense dangerous. He felt that the evidence did not reconcile itself with such a theory. His explanation of the "sickness" he referred to was that he did not consider Thaw absolutely a normal person, as the term normal was understood generally. He thought Thaw displayed some eccentricities.

The jurors, it was learned, absolutely disregarded the testimony of the alienists and even discussed some move to have the Legislature restrict testimony of this kind. One of the jurors said frankly that it was quite impossible for them to determine what belief should be founded on conflicting evidance such as the alienists gave. They practically disregarded, also, all testimony about the alleged taint in the Thaw family and predicated their belief largely on the actions and utterances of Thaw after the murder of Mr. White and his appearance on the witness stand. They had found nothing in his history since the murder to show that he had sustained delusions or that he was a danger to the community.

Mr. Robinson, the foreman, said there had not been any real doubt over what the verdict would be after the jury retired.

Thaw was asked what he thought about the time taken by the jury for its deliberations. "Well," he said, "these jurymen smoke cigars. If they smoked cigarettes they would have reported earlier."

It was understood on the best authority last night that the State would appeal if Justice Hendrick decided to let Thaw go. Thaw then will ask to be admitted to bail, and it was said the State would demand that it be placed at least at $40,000. It was asserted also that the State might object to Thaw's leaving its jurisdiction. So, if Thaw goes to Pittsburgh and later to the Panama-Pacific Exposition by automobile, he will have to get permission of Justice Hendrick.

While Thaw was talking with the jurors and newspapermen, several photographers urged him to pose for a picture. He flatly declined, saying: "I don't pose, you know. When they take my picture they just get it when I can't prevent it. I don't want my picture taken."

But at this point Foreman Robinson added his request to that of the photographers, and Thaw gave way.

"I'd do anything to please you jurymen," he said.

Grifenhagen in Pursuit.

One of the photographers pointed to the open door leading to an adjoining room and Thaw and the foreman hurried off in that direction. As he disappeared through the doorway without any of his deputies at his heels Sheriff Grifenhagen saw him, and thrusting the crowd aside dashed after him.

Court attendants and policemen detailed to keep order tried to prevent any one except the jurors and photographers from entering the room where the picture was to be taken, but they met with poor success. After a while they gave way with good-natured grins and let some fifty persons in.

Thaw at this point seemed a bit excited for the first time since the verdict was rendered. The calmness of his attitude in the court room had attracted comment, as he had received the congratulations and good wishes of scores of men and women without any evidence of egotism or nervousness.

Now Thaw hurried here and there about the room like a boy, offering suggestions and directing the jurymen where they were to sit. When he was asked to shake hands with the foreman while the cameras worked he leaned over in an awkward position. Robinson, who is a man of small stature, was forced to reach high in the air to grasp Thaw's hand.

Thaw emerged from the room a bit dishevelled to face the demonstration in the corridors and outside the court house. He was rushed down the long flight of steps from the second floor to the street, amid applause which might have been given for a Presidential candidate.

Once safely through the crowd Thaw consented to talk with newspaper men in the Sheriff's office. He stripped off his coat and sinking back into an easy chair, lit a cigar and puffed slowly and apparently with much relish. He first explained that he had intended to go to Pittsburgh last night.

"Are you going to stay in New York for a time?" he was asked.

"Possibly. I may change all my plans."

"Do you wish to make any statement?"

"I'll make one tomorrow about what I consider the best testimony in my behalf. But why are the public so interested in me?"

"They are interested—not from a legal but a sentimental point of view," it was suggested.

"Well, I'm going to the Panama Exposition first," he said. "And when I get back I am going to settle in Pittsburgh."

"Are you going to practice law?"

"No, I hate law. I am going into business."

Thaw was asked what kind of business he would take up and whether it would be the management of his estate. He replied with a laugh:

"Well, that depends on how much the lawyers leave me."

Says Father "Licked John D."

"My estate," he said in answer to a question, "consists largely of railroad stocks and bonds. My father was a railroad man, you know. He was interested in oil and licked John D."

"How about this Waters-Pierce stock you own—pretty valuable?"

"Well, that was through an accident," he said, referring to the increase in value since he acquired it.

"I don't know what my lawyers are going to leave me when this is over," he continued.

"It's been mighty expensive for the State as well as for me," he replied. "The citizens didn't want to pay Jerome or any one else, but they were not consulted. It was irksome to the taxpayers to pay their good money for something they didn't want, especially up State. I am saying this on information and belief, and my information has been exceptionally accurate."

"Is it true you hypnotized Dr. Flint?" a reporter asked with a smile.

Thaw laughed.

"I met him in the corridor and tipped my hat to him," he said. "He took his way off."

He illustrated the way Dr. Flint acted by picking up a hat.

"I saluted him in a jocular manner," he added. "I can't dislike such a genial old soul, although I ought to."

Thaw was asked if he was going to write his memoirs.

"Certainly not," he replied. "If I did, nobody would want to read them."

The proceedings in the courtroom yesterday, aside from the events described, included the summing up for the State by Mr. Cook, and for Thaw by Mr. Stanchfield, and Justice Hendrick's charge to the jury. The Justice's charge occupied but ten minutes. It gave no intimation of his beliefs.

"This is the only time in the history of the State," he said, "where the question of a man's sanity has been sent to a jury. Now, I want you to exclude any feeling of sympathy for this man or any feeling that may have been caused by emotion shown by his mother. I call you in an advisory capacity to aid me in reaching my decision. After all I must decide and I alone must accept the responsibility."

Charge to the Jury.

First, said the Justice, the jury must assume that Thaw was insane when he killed Stanford White, as he had been so adjudged, and also that he was insane at the time of the various habeas corpus proceedings, after which he was returned to Matteawan. He next told the jury that Thaw was not to be punished for any act he had committed even if the jury believed it true that he was a degenerate. The sole question, he said, was "Is Thaw sane now?"

"He is in Matteawan," said the Justice, "only to protect the public, and he is to be retained there so long as he is insane and his going at large would be unsafe. I charge you that the statement made here that the only way this court and jury can determine that Thaw is sane or insane is on the testimony of the alienists is not a fact. You must take into consideration all of the evidence, including that of the witnesses from New Hampshire, as well as the evidence of the alienists."

The Justice said that if it was shown that Thaw was suffering either from paranoia or constitutional psychopathic inferiority with paranoiac trend, and that both were incurable, then he must be sent back to Matteawan.

Deputy Attorney General Cook summed up for the State, giving but forty-five minutes to his argument. He told the history of Thaw's family, pointing out that "his childhood was a fertile field for the trouble he has now; his maternal and paternal sides both show imbecility." He traced Thaw through Harvard, recalling his outbursts of violence testified to by roommates, and spoke of Thaw's studying law for a time and abandoning the pursuit.

"This man never completed anything in his life except the killing of Stanford White!" he exclaimed. "Consider the history of a man who wishes to reform New York, to search out and punish offenders against young girls. He was willing to live two years with a chorus girl, Evelyn Nesbit, in meretricious relations, and did so.

Mr. Cook defended the memory of Stanford White, saying that the charges which had been made against him were untrue. The mirrored room with its velvet swing never existed. He continued:

"But twice Thaw has produced this pure young girl of his to save himself by her story, hiding behind her skirts and the mirrors in White's studio. If all these things about Stanford White were true I would have thonught Stanford White in his way comparable to the United States Steel Corporation. But I come here and find him only a village blacksmith."

Mr. Cook dwelt for some time on the direct evidence of Thaw's insanity, and compared the prisoner's life with that of Stanford White's. Thaw's, he said, was a worthless, aimless existence. He asked the jury to aid in sending Thaw back to Matteawan, "not for the sake of punishing Thaw, but to protect society from him and Thaw from himself, and because it is right."

For Thaw, Mr. Stanchfield spoke nearly two hours. He paid considerable attention to the unwritten law, and passed on the fact that the McClure Commission, appointed at the first murder trial, had found Thaw sane. The notes written by Thaw at the time of his trial, which were produced at this proceeding as evidence of Thaw's insanity, said Mr. Stanchfield, were placed before the McClure Commission by counsel for Thaw as evidence of his sanity. He took up the story of Thaw's relations with Evelyn Nesbit.

"He offered her his hand and name, and took her to his home in Pittsburgh," he said. "I leave it to any of you gentlemen to decide whether by doing so he paid the fullest reparation in the power of man to pay for his improper relations with her.

The speaker scored Mr. Cook for failing to mention that Thaw, just before he killed Mr. White, had received word that Mr. White was attempting to get her away from him again.

"Can anyone doubt the truth of the story Evelyn Nesbit told Mr. Thaw?" he said. "This case is the story of a married libertine on the one hand and of a man who loved her well enough to give her his name."

Mr. Stanchfield laid great stress on the testimony of witnesses from New Hampshire and made a bitter attack upon Dr. Austin Flint, the State alienist. He spoke of Dr. Flint's statement that Thaw was trying to hypnotize him as a "ludicrous answer." Dr. Flint, he said, had pursued Thaw from the first and showed that he was vindictive and prejudiced. He charged that Mr. Cook didn't say much about "insanity," and added, with sarcasm:

"I don't blame him; he didn't have much that was true."

"But our strongest argument," he continued, "is the appearance of Thaw on the witness stand. On his appearance and manner I am going to stake the result of this trial. What man could go on the stand and have every act of his life held up to view by a hostile attorney and emerge from it with so little show of annoyance or so little loss of self-respect as Mr. Thaw did? I will close with the hope and expectation that you will give to Harry K. Thaw his liberty, so that he may resume the rights of every citizen—to return to his home in Pittsburgh and to the old mother who has stood by him."

Representatives of the Attorney General would make no statement at the conclusion of the trial, but said that something might be given out tomorrow by Attorney General Woodbury at Albany. Mr. Cook had gone to Albany to discuss the case with Mr. Woodbury, it was said.

Thaw Dines at the Waldorf.

Thaw dined last night at the Waldorf. In his party were Sheriff Grifenhagen, Joe Miller, a deputy, and John Boyer, Warden Hanley's man from the Tombs. The party arrived at 5:50 o'clock from Dr. Vladimir Sillo's office at 353 West Fifty-seventh Street, where Thaw had gone to have his hand treated for an injury suffered in a game of handball with a member of the Alimony Club at the Ludlow Street Jail. No one in the big dining room knew Thaw when he entered, but there was a general craning of necks when the waiters intimated who he was.

When Thaw left the room there was a patter of applause from the women in the room. Just before rising from the table Thaw said to reporters with a smile:

"You know it was erroneously reported, when it was known that I had eaten a Broadway dinner, that 'Thaw is back in his old haunts.' Now, gentlemen, that is hardly true. I was never an habitué of the white lights; in fact, I have only been in Rector's twice in my whole life. If you don't believe me ask the hallboys or Joe Smith, who knew me when I used to live in this hotel."

After dinner Thaw was taken back to the Ludlow Street Jail.

THAW'S CRIME AND TRIALS.

Long Litigation Since He Killed Stanford White in June, 1906.

Harry Kendall Thaw shot Stanford White at a theatrical performance on the roof of Madison Square Garden shortly after 11 o'clock on the evening of June 25, 1906. The architect was killed instantly, one shot entering the abdomen and another piercing the brain through the left eye.

The first murder trial was begun in the Supreme Court on Jan. 21, 1907. This trial was halted by District Attorney Jerome's effort to prove Thaw insane. The commission appointed decided Thaw was sane enough to stand trial. On April 7 the jury was discharged as unable to agree on a verdict. The second murder trial was begun on Jan. 6, 1908. Thaw was acquitted on the ground of insanity on Feb. 1, 1908. Justice Dowling committed him to Matteawan.

Less than three months after his commitment Thaw applied for a writ of habeas corpus. The hearing was held in May, 1908, and ended in his being remanded to Matteawan on May 25, 1908. He failed the following month in an effort to be transferred to the Middletown State Hospital, and two weeks later demanded a jury trial to establish his sanity. Justice Mills of the Supreme Court denied the motion, but the Appellate Division sustained his appeal on July 5, 1909.

Hearings in the second habeas corpus proceedings were begun July 12, 1909, and in the third on June 17, 1912, in both cases the Justice ruling that Thaw released would be a public menace. On March 1, 1913, Thaw obtained a new writ, but it was withdrawn by his counsel because of the scandal over the attempted bribing of Dr. John R. Russell, Superintendent of Matteawan, which caused the conviction of a young lawyer, John N. Anhut of New York.

Thaw's sensational escape from Matteawan for his flight to Canada was made on Aug. 17, 1913. He was deported forcibly from Canada and arrested four hours afterward on a country road in New Hampshire. On Jan. 12, 1914, he was found sane by a commission there. On Dec. 21, 1914, the United States Supreme Court ruled that New Hampshire must surrender Thaw to New York to stand trial on the indictment for conspiracy growing out of his escape from Matteawan. He was acquitted here on March 13, 1915. Battles of his lawyers, carried through the Appelate Division and the Court of Appeals, to get him back to New Hampshire failed, and he was ordered back to Matteawan, but meanwhile had obtained another writ of habeas corpus, and under this, after opposition by the State to a jury trial, was begun the hearing which has just ended.

JEROME HAS NO COMMENT.

On Vacation in Lakeville and Not Interested in Thaw Case.

William Travers Jerome, who as District Attorney when Thaw shot White conducted the first prosecutions and has been prominent in fighting Thaw's attempts to gain his freedom, was at his country home, at Lakeville, Conn., yesterday, when the jury returned the verdict that Thaw was sane. An effort to reach him by telephone elicited an answer by his son. He was asked if the ex-District Attorney would make any comment on the verdict.

"My father is up here on his vacation," said young Mr. Jerome. "He has not been following the case in the newspapers, and knows nothing about it, neither has he any interest in it. Therefore, he has no statement of any kind to make regarding the outcome."

LITIGATION COST FORTUNES.

Thaw Family Alone Believed to Have Spent $750,000.

In the event that Justice Hendrick agrees with the jury which yesterday declared Harry K. Thaw sane, and sets him free, his action will bring to a close a fight for liberty which has lasted for nine years and twenty days. It has been estimated that the fight has cost the Thaw family $750,000, but it has been difficult to obtain definite information. The family retained lawyers with a disregard for expense. The State has been free in its expenditure of money also, and had used probably $200,000 to keep Thaw in confinement.

The murder trials were a heavy expense in the prosecution of Thaw, and the state until the present proceedings had retained special counsel to keep Thaw in confinement. Alienists were used at heavy expenses and W. T. Jerome received large fees to keep up the fight.

Thaw is the son of the late William Thaw of Pittsburgh, who left a fortune estimated at many millions of dollars. He gave his son Harry an allowance of but $2,500. Mrs. Thaw provided for him an income of $80,000.

Photographs of Prominent Figures at Yesterday's Session of the Thaw Trial

Thaw leaving court after the verdict
© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Thaw's mother, Aunt and sister—left to right Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. William Thaw, Mrs G. L. Carnegie © PHOTO AMER. PRESS ASSOC.

The jury that found Harry Thaw sane—upper row Paul J. Marks, Chester A. Bentley, Louis Cohn, Ignatz Spitzer, John Elliot, Charles A. Basil, William Newman, lower row David Robinson, foreman; Adolph W. Frisch, Maynard N. Miller, and Jesse L. Strauss.
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SHOTS END MAD RACE FOR 1ST AV. SPEEDER

Residents Run to Roadway as Policeman in Auto Sends Fusillade After Cyclist.

A LITTLE GIRL HIS VICTIM

Commissioner Tells Police to Seize Cars in Accidents—Test for Auto Owners.

A motor cycle dashed down First Avenue last night, and as it passed Ninety-second Street there was a crash, and a little girl trying to cross the avenue lay unconscious in its wake. A cry went up from the crowd that had witnessed the accident. The driver of the machine gave one look back, then bent over his levers and the motor cycle jumped forward with increased speed down the avenue.

Patrolman Finken of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, on duty two blocks below, saw the crowd and heard the shouts of men and women demanding the speeder's capture.

By that time the motor cycle was almost on him. He stood in the roadway with uplifted arm, but the driver did not stop, and he had to jump to avoid being struck. Luckily an automobile was passing. Finken jumped upon its running board, pointed to the speeding machine, drew his revolver, and in a moment the automobile was after the fugitive.

Three shots into the air stopped the fugitive, who gave his name as Leo Jamits of 533 East 147th Street. He was locked up charged with felonious assault.

In the meantime Dr. Weiss has been called on an ambulance of the Reception Hospital to attend the injured girl, who was Florence Daly, 9 years old, of 1,787 First Avenue. She was found badly bruised about the legs and body, and, it was feared, had sustained concussion of the brain.

TO SEIZE ACCIDENT AUTOS.

Police Experts Will Search for Defects—Test Wanted for All Drivers.

Police Commissioner Woods issued new rules yesterday for the guidance of the police in automobile accident cases. The men are instructed especially to seize the car if the accident appears to have been caused by any defect of mechanism and hold it for examination by an expert of the Police Department.

Mr. Woods's new rules were made public coincident with the publication by the Department of Health of a statement dealing with automobile accidents here. It reads:

"In June last 94 persons were killed in the streets of New York City by automobiles, an increase of 70 per cent. over June, 1914. This increase is not exceptional. It is only a reflection of the steady increase in this class of accidents going on for several years.

"In the first six months of this year 152 lives were needlessly sacrificed. This loss of life entailed an immense economical loss. A conservative estimate is that one person among ten injured dies. Under this ratio, in the six months of 1915, 1,520 persons were injured by automobiles.

"Under the highways law of the State any owner or any member of the family of an owner is permitted to drive a motor car. The question of mental or physical capacity does not enter, and yet there is no doubt about the risk involved."

TWO NAVAL OFFICERS ALLOWED TO RESIGN

But Daniels Makes It Plain That the Privilege Will Be Restricted Henceforth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Daniels today announced that he had decided to accept the resignations of William B. Ferguson, Jr., and John E. Otterson, two prominent naval constructors of the navy, who offered their resignations several weeks ago, to accept more lucrative employment with private concerns. This is in line with the action by Secretary Garrison yesterday, when he accepted the resignation of two ordnance experts of the army, who will ally themselves with private munition-making firms. Naval Constructor Ferguson has been stationed at the Washington Navy Yard, and Naval Constructor Otterson was stationed at the New York Navy Yard. The former is from North Carolina and is a brother of Homer L. Ferguson, of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company.

The matter of these resignations had been pending several weeks, and, in considering each case solely on its merits, Secretary Daniels said he had obtained the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and of the latter's immediate predecessor in that office, both of whom held that the President had the right to reject the resignations of naval officers.

Mr. Daniels said that he accepted both resignations regretfully, holding as he did that officers educated at the Government's expense ought to give their services to the Government as they were needed. However, belief had grown up among officers that they had a moral right to resign, in time of peace, after they had served in the Navy a reasonable length of time, and that he hesitated about changing that custom in these cases.

"I confess," said Mr. Daniels, "that there are two sides to this question. These two officers had, at the suggestion of the Navy Department, prior to their appointment to the Construction Corps of the United States Navy, signed an agreement engaging themselves to serve in the Navy of the United States for eight years. This special agreement was required of all officers who, subsequent to graduation from the Naval Academy, took special courses at the Institute of Technology at the expense of the Government in order to qualify them for their duties in the Construction Corps. Both officers had served the specified eight years.

"Soon after I assumed office, the then Judge Advocate General of the Navy, by my direction, prepared an opinion upon this question, and his conclusion was that the matter of accepting resignations is discretionary with the President. Accordingly, I have since made it a practice to consider each resignation on its own merits and to recommend acceptance by the President where not prejudicial to the Government's interests and to disapprove the resignation in other cases.

"If one officer of the navy has the absolute right to have his resignation accepted by the President, then every other officer of the navy has the same right, and, instead of the President being the Commander in Chief, as he is called by the Constitution, he would be subject to the will of every officer in the service, the youngest of whom would be in a position at any time to dictate the terms and conditions upon which he would continue to serve.

"In most cases, the officers who desire to resign are those who have been educated at the expense of the Government and have been trained in special lines of technical work which fit them for lucrative employment in private life. It is evident that these are the officers who can least be spared and who, at the same time, owe most to the Government in the matter of rendering the service for which they have been trained."

The Secretary's detailed statement seems to be intended as notice that resignations may not be readily accepted in the future.

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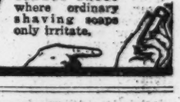

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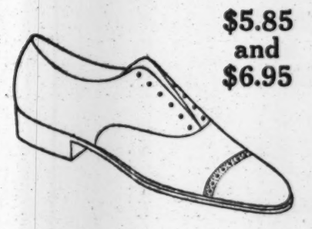

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GREENHUT OFFERS CASH SETTLEMENT

Gives Merchandise Creditors an Option of Taking 27½ Per Cent. of Their Claims.

TRUSTEES FAVOR THE PLAN

Proposition Is to Buy Back by Next February the Stock Accepted by Claimants in New Store.

The trustees of the creditors of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company, through Alfred A. Cook, yesterday made public the details of the plan for the settlement of the debts and the reorganization of the store which had been approved by counsel representing a great majority of the creditors. The announcement was made in two letters, on efrom J. B. Greenhut to the Trustees, in which he agreed to allow the merchandise creditors a choice between 12½ per cent. of their claims in cash, with the remainder in stock in the reorganized store, and 27½ per cent. of their claims in cash with no stock in the store company. The other letter, which was from the Trustees to Captain Greenhut, set forth their position.

Mr. Cook also gave out circular letters from the two committees of merchandise creditors, urging all the creditors to accept one or the other of Captain Greenhut's offers. As the membership of the committee includes a large majority of the merchandise creditors, and as most of those creditors who have not affiliated themselves with either committee have taken no active part in the negotiations of the last few weeks, it is thought the proposed plan will be generally acceptable.

More than 90 per cent. of the bondholding creditors have agreed to the plan through their counsel, and Cornelius W. Wickersham, counsel for the Monmouth Securities Company, the largest single bondholder, which is owned by Captain Greenhut's family, yesterday expressed his approval.

A decree of sale that would permit the reorganization was presented to Referee Peter B. Olney Tuesday, and he has it under advisement. A small minority of bondholders, represented by Morris J. Hirsch and M. E. Caylor, have entered opposition to the decree, and the two lawyers filed their briefs with the referee yesterday.

Captain Greenhut's Offer.

Th letter from Captain Greenhut to the Trustees follows:

New York, July 10, 1915.

Messrs. Walter C. Noyes, William A. Marble and Alfred A. Cook, as Trustees in Bankruptcy for J. B. Greenhut Company.

Dear Sirs: I have given serious thought to your suggestion that I endeavor to create a situation where the creditors of the J. B. Greenhut Company who do not desire to retain the shares of stock offered to them under the plan that has been promulgated for the reorganization of the affairs of the company, can dispose of the same for cash.

I recognize that you make this suggestion mainly with the view, as you expressed it to me, of avoiding, if you consistently can, the breaking up of the organization and the throwing out of employment of some 3,200 men and women, boys and girls.

I have been informed that the creditors who have been unwilling to accept the plan of reorganization as heretofore presented have based their opposition largely on a doubt as to the future of the business and the value of the shares of stock offered under the plan. I am not only confident as to the future, but I am moved, no less than you, by a desire to prevent the loss of employment to so many efficient and deserving people, particularly at this time and under present conditions.

I am therefore prepared to make such arrangements that those merchandise creditors who do not desire to retain the shares of stock offered under the plan may by accepting the all-stock proposition dispose of the shares so allotted to them at a purchase price equal to 27½ per cent. of the principal of their claims. Creditors taking the all-tock proposition are to have the right at any time up to Feb. 1, 1916, to dispose of their shares and to receive therefor 27½ per cent. of the principal of their claims and full arrangements are to be made to take over any stock so offered.

In addition, I am prepared to make like arrangements in the case of such creditorsa accept the part cash and part stock proposition under the plan, that if they do not desire to retain the shares so acquired, they may dispose of same at any time after Jan. 1, 1916, and on or before Feb. 1, 1916, for a sum equal to 15 per cent. of the principal of their claims in cash, so that in such event they will ultimately receive a total cash payment of 27½ per cent. of the principal of their claims.

The foregoing offer is of course conditioned upon the plan of reorganization being carried through and with the consent of a sufficient number of creditors of the company to make the plan a success.

I wish to assure you of my appreciation of the interest which you have shown in the matter of the continuance of the business and of your courtesies to me. VBery sincerely yours. J. B. GREENHUT.

Approved by Trustees.

Here is the reply of the trustees:

New York, July 12, 1915.

J. B. Greenhut, Esq., New York, N. Y.

Dear Captain Greenhut: We have your letter of July 10 and are pleased that you have concluded to afford an opportunity whereby the merchandise creditors of the J. B. Greenhut Company who do wish to retain the shares of stock offered them under the plan promulgated for the reorganization of the affairs of the company, may dispose of such shares for cash, and we have already made knon the contents of your communication to the committee acting for the various interests.

We have felt justified in going beyond what may possibly be regarded as the strict letter of our duties as trustees in making our suggestion to you, as we have for some time been strongly impressed with the view that some consideration was dut to the employees of the company whose spirit of cooperation and loyalty has been so splendidly exhibited during our administration.

We take this opportunity to record our satisfaction at the way in which all information desired on our part has been cheerfully furnished and to express our appreciation of the co-operation and support goven to us by you and your associates. VBery truly yurs,

WILLIAM A. MARBLE,
WALTER C. NOYES,
ALFRED A. COOK.

Creditors Favor Plan.

The Independent Creditors' Committee, which opposed the original reorganization plan offered by the Greenhut Interests, in its letter to the creditors, made public yesterday, said:

We regard the 27½ per cent. cash offer as a reasonable and fair settlement of the claims of the general creditors.

This committee will not attempt to decide for the creditors it represents whether they will accept this offer of 27½ cents cash or not, although it is of opinion that the usm offered represents as large an amount as the general creditors would get through liquidation. It asks for instructions from every creditor with whom it is in communication as to how to vote his claim, and its further steps in the matter will be governed by the wishes of the creditors it represents. If the offer is unacceptable to any large body of the creditors it will we understand, be withdrawn.

The Creditors' Protective Committee, which approved the original reorganization plan without the 27½ per cent. option, in its letter yesterday said in effect that the added option was for the benefit of those creditors who had no faith in the success of the reorganized store and that this should make the proposed settlement more generally acceptable.

Referee Olney last night announced the appointment of three appraisers to ascertain the value of the assets of the bankrupt. Those named were William L. De Borst, who will appraise the real estate, and Andrew N. Neilsen and Augustus Phillips, who will appraise the merchandise and other assets. The last named two were recommended by the trustees.

SEEK TO TAX JITNEYS.

Hoboken Bus Owners Say Proposed Law Will Ruin Their Business.

An ordinance, which, if passed, will drive the jitney buses in Hoboken out of business, according to the complaints of the bus owners, was brought before the City Commissioners of Hoboken yesterday for their consideration. The ordinance would require the owner of every bus to put up a bond of $5,000 to cover possible compensation for injuries to persons and property and to pay a tax of from $100 to $00 a year according to the seating capacity of the bus.

The form in which the ordinance was presented is said to be only tentative and the revised proposed statute will come up before the Commissioners for a first reading next week. The bus owners will demand a public hearing on it and will fight it on the ground that it is in the interest of the Public Service Corporation, which operates the street cars of Hoboken. The bus men have even gone so far as to say that they will ask for a recall vote should the ordinance be passed.

The bus owners regard the fight against the ordinance as but another battle in the war between them and the street car company. An earlier attack on the bus business made yesterday was more direct. About 100 of the motormen who drie the Hoboken street cars went to the offices of the Commissioners and urged them to restrict the number and speed of the busses, saying that the operation of street cars was made difficult and dangerous by the busses, which not only traveled at excessive speed but encraoched upon the right of way of the cars.

Two Held for Zinn Murder.

After Deputy Police Inspector Lord, Inspector Faurot, Captain Deevy of the Detective Bureau and Assistant District Attorney Follette had spent most of Tuesday night and yesterday morning questioning three men whom Detectives Corrao and Castano had brought to Police Headquarters, two of them were held in connection with the murder, on April 5, of Otto Zinn, a restaurant keeper at 56 Third Avenue, and two of his helpers. The prisoners said they were Vincenzo Livata of Rockaway and Gaetano Roinano of 435 East Third Street. Coroner Hellenstein held them without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Rose Coghlan Free of Debt.

Rose Coghlan, the actress, appeared before Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday and obtained a discharge from the bankruptcy proceedings that she voluntarily went into last February. None of her creditors appeared to oppose the discharge and Miss Coghland is now free from the debts that she said were distressing her throughout the greater part of the Winter. These debts were largely for marginal losses in stock speculations. Her liabilities were $9,538 and her assets were estimated at $100. Miss Coghlan took refuge in the bankruptcy courts to escape supplementary proceedings that had been instituted against her.

MORE BANK CONTROL OPPOSED BY MORGAN

F. L. Stetson, Firm's Counsel, Suggests German Spies Might Have Chance in Close Supervision.

REFERS TO WAR CONTRACTS

His Talk Made Before Convention Committee at Albany—Richards Favors Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—On the ground that it might afford an opportunity for German spies to obtain information in connection with the purchase of war supplies for the Allies in this country, Francis Lynde Stetson, representing the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., appeared before the Constitutional Convention Committee on Banking and Insurance this afternoo to oppose a proposal to incorporate in the revised Constitution a grant of authority that would give the State Superintendent of Banks much broader powers of supervision over private bankers.

In voicing his suspicion, Mr. Stetson apparently spoke on the spur of the moment. Samuel H. Beach, a member of the committee, who is President of the Rome Savings Bank, and was Chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Banks which drew up the proposal, twice or thrice in the course of a speech expressed his conviction that it would be a good thing if the State Superintendent of Banks could exercise a closer "espionage" over the conduct of private bankers. Mr. Beach meant supervision.

"Mr. Beach, speaking out of the fullness of his heart, referred to the opportunity it would afford the Superintendent of Banks for exercising espionage over private bankers," said Mr. Stetson.

"Now, that is what we would like to avoid just at present, at least as long as this war is in progress. The firm I represent is the fiscal agent of the three greatest powers engaged on one side of the struggle in the purchase of munitions of war. Now we all know that Mr. Richards, the present banking superintendent, is a benevolent neutral. But suppose that our present transactions should be subjected to espionage by some one else, say some employe of Mr. Richards's department, who might not be bombproof, or proof against asphyxiating gases. I tremble to think of the mischief that might be wrought."

Mr. Stetson said the State should not practice intrusion in cases where there was no cause for intrusion.

"The private banking business should not be treated as an outlaw any more than any other business in the State of New York," said Mr. Stetson.

The banking department now exercises superision over State banks and trust companies, over savings banks and over incorporated concerns doing a priate banking busines. But little or no control is given the department over private bankers not incorporated.

The purpose of the proposal discussed at the hearing before the committee today is threefold. It proposes to make the State Superintendent of Banks a constitutional officer and thus render him immune against political attack and arbitrary removal through legislative action. It would write into the Constitution the powers conferred upon the State Superintendent of Banks in connection with the supervision of banks, trust companies and incorporated banking concerns by the new banking law enacte din 1913 and thus place the repeal of those powers beyond the reach of another Legislature. And, in addition, it would extend his powers of supervision so that private persons conducting an unincorporated business using the name "Bank" in connection with it and receiving deposits from the people would be as much within the control of the Banking Department as are other banking institutions.

Mr. Stetson directed his principal attack against a clause conferring these latter powers on the Banking Superintendent.

Mr. Richards himself urged that his powers of supervision be protected against legislative assault, and that the private bankers be made amenable to the Banking Department with regard to the conduct of their business.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice R. J. Lebeouf of this city and ex-Senator T. Harvey Ferris of Utica urged that the State Superintendent of Banks be made a Constitutional officer and that he be given constitutional assurance of the increased powers he regards essential for successful and complete supervision of the banking business. Mr. Lebeouf, who was a member of the State commission which drafted the revised banking law, expressed the opinion, however, that the Constitution should contain nothing but a clause assuring him genieral and unqualified jurisdiction, and that the manner in which he should exercise this jurisdiction should be left to the Legislature to determine.

Mr. Richards filed letters from three of his predecessors: Frederick D. Kilburn, Clarke Williams, and George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., indorsing his plan.

William H. Seward, Jr., grandson of Lincoln's Secretary of tSate, and head of a private banking concern at Auburn, and John B. Pine, a New York lawyer, appeared for the State Private Bankers' Association to oppose the proposal, and to recommend that the question of regulation be made the object of legislative rather than Constitutional enactment.

Again the convention had only a brief session today in order to give the standing committees opportunity to continue their work.

Delegate Lemuel Ely Quigg got up today to move an objection to the Saturday session. Last week the convention voted to work six days a week. Mr. Quigg told the convention that at the session last Saturday only a score or so of the 186 delegates were in attendance and no business whatever was transacted. Mr. Quigg moved that when the convention adjourned on Friday it adjourn until Monday night. He said he would call up his motion for debate at the session on Friday.

FOR PERPETUAL FRANCHISES.

Barnes Committee Firm Against Proposal to Limit Grants.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—Clamor against the granting of perpetual franchises has made no impression on the Constitutional Convention Committee on Legislative Powers of which William Barnes is Chairman. Two votes already taken on a proposal to erect a constitutional prohibition against such grants have been taken in the committe. Both times the proposal was defeated, receiving five votes on one occasion and seven votes on the other. A proposal cannot be budged from Br. Barnes's Committee by less than nine votes, under a rule proposed to the convention by Mr. Barnes himself.

The votes were taken in connection with a proposal presented by ex-Mayor Low of New York at the request of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Barnes today appointed a sub-committe of which W. M. K. Olcott is Chairman, and James A. Foley, the Democratic Senator from Charles F. Murphy's district, is one of the three members, to draft an amendment to meet the sentiment in Mr. Barnes's Committee.

The Low proposal prohibits municipal authorities from granting franchises in perpetuity. It provides for indeterminate franchises without time limit, but permitting the municipal authorities to resume control of the franchise on terms to be defined in the original grant.

William M. Ivins appeared before the committee today and urged that in the recapture of franchises by municipalities provision should be made for paying the retiring corporation sufficient compensation to make up for the loss of the franchise as well as a fair return on the money expended in operation.

Former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan said he would oppose any proposition permitting the city to recapture a franchise for the purpose of municipal operation.

Prominent lawyers, who are members of the Constitutional Convention, expressed surprise at a motion made by Mr. Barnes today to place on the general orders calendar of the convention a proposal that, it is alleged, would open the way for corporations to come to the Legislature and get franchises and exclusive privileges through special legislation. The proposal which bears the name of former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham, provides among other things for eliminating from the constitution the clauses prohibiting the Legislature from passing special or local bills granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks; granting to any private corporation, association, or individual any exclusive privilege immunity or franchise whatever.

In another section of the Wickersham proposal it is provided that special legislation for these purposes may be enacted by the Legislature only upon petition in writing signed by one or more persons actually interested in the measure and setting forth the reasons for requesting the enactment.

Mr. Wickersham has explained in the convention that he presented the proposal merely "as a suggestion for the committee dealing with the subject" (Mr. Barnes' Committee). The committee, it was learned today, decided to report the proposal at the urgent personal request of Mr. Barnes.

TO DISCUSS DEATH PENALTY.

Committee Will Report Anti-Capital Punishment Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—The proposal to abolish capital punishment in this State, which was introduced recently by Charles H. Betts, a Republican delegate from Wayne County, will be a topic of discussion on the floor of the Constitutional Convention after all. While it ah dbeen generally assumed that the measure would be killed in committee, it was learned today that it would be reported to the convention "for consideration."

This action was taken by the Bill of Rights Committe, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, at an executive meeting. Mr. Marshall himself, who was one of the counsel in the Frank case, voted to have the convention discuss the proposal in open session. It was really a tie vote of 5 to 5, but as Thomas V. O'Connor of Erie, an absent member, had signified his intention to support the motion to report the Betts proposal, it was let through.

Here is the vote in detail: For reporting the proposal for consideration: Louis Marshall, William M. K. Olcott, both of New York; Richard H. Curran of Rochester, Alfred G. Reeves of Brooklyn, and John N. Vanderlyn of Kingston. Against: President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, District Attorney Francis Martin of the Bronx, former Presiding Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Appellate Division, John W. Weed of Queens, and George H. Bunce of Herkimer.

When the Betts proposal is reported to the convention it will come coupled with two supplementary proposals. One of these would reserve the right to juries to include in their verdicts a recommendation that the death penalty be inflicted in aggravated cases. The other will prohibit a grant of executive clemency in the form of a pardon or commutation of sentence in the case of any person convicted of murder in the first degree except on new evidence tends to establish his innocence.

RILEY VISITS WHITMAN.

Governor Denies He Has Asked for Superintendent's Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—For reasons best known to himself, Governor Whitman is delaying the much talked of change in the head of the State Prisons Department. He held a conference today with Superintendent of Prisons Riley, after which the Governor stated that he asked for neither Superintendent Riley's nor Warden Osborne's resignation.

Asked if he contemplated requesting Riley to resign, the Governor replied that he had no such intention at the present time. He said that he and the Superintendent discussed prison matters, principally the transfer of convicts from Sing Sing to up-State prisons. Sing Sing's population, he said, would soon be reduced from its present number of 1,936 to 1,450 so that every inmate would have a cell to himself. Auburn Prison, the Governor said, was overcrowded, some of the inmates having to occupy cots in the corridors. There are more than 400 unoccupied new cells in Great Meadow Prison and these will be filled by transfers from Sing Sing and Auburn.

Superintendent Riley, whose health is not robust, came out smiling from the conference, and said to the newspaper men:

"I did not offer to resign, nor was any suggestion of my retiring made."

Shortly after the conference the Governor motored to Round Lake, where he attended the Summer School there. As Great Meadow Prison is not far distant, it was suggested that the Governor might drop in on Warden Womer. This theory was dispelled by William A. Orr, private secretary to the Governor, who is talked of for Riley's place, saying:

"When the Governor goes to Great Meadow I shall accompany him."

The Governor had nothing to say about the visit of the Commissioners of Prisons to Sing Sing yesterday and their recommendations that there be no doubling-up in cells and that all ill convicts be sent to the prison hospital at Dannemora. This commission can enforce its recommendations by Supreme Court orders.

CARRANZA PROMISES TO PROTECT CAPITAL

Says Gonzales Will Guarantee Order There—Amnesty Decree to be Issued.

VILLISTAS KEEP UP HOPE

They Officially Assert That Obregon's Forces Have Been Isolated by Their Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—While awaiting fulfillment of the Carranzista promises to maintain order and relieve distress while setting up a Government in Meico City, officials here are keenly interested in the campaign in Central Mexico between the armies of Obregon and Villa. Defeat of the Villista army would gratly simplify the situation of the Carranzistas, but defeat of Obregon in a decisive fashion would seriously embarrass those who have taken over control in Mexico City. The occupation of the capital has no military or strategic value, though at this time it will prove an asset of value to the Carranza forces if they are able to preserve order and relieve distress.

Señor Llorente, Chief of the Villa Agency here, tonight denied the contention of Carranza that occupation of Mexico City meant the early collapse of the Villista movement, and issued a statement asserting that the Obregon forces had been isolated in Central Mexico. If this is true, Carranza's occupation of Mexico City will be threatened from the north.

Señor Arredondo, the Carranza agent, received this morning this cablegram from his Chief:

Referring to the occupation of Mexico City, General Pablo Gonzales will afford all kinds of guarantees to natives and foreigners and has instructions from me to severely punish crimes against property. With the capture of the City of Mexico, the Constitutionalist Party has given proof of its superiority over the reaction and that it has overpowered it. Within a few days I will, in my capacity of First Chief, issue an amnesty law in an endeavor to have those who are in eror return to the good path and to restore peace and order in the Republic.

Signed V. CARRANZA.

State Department advices from Mexico City today reported the capital quiet, with order prevailing and trains arriving from Vera Cruz with food. Stores and banks had not been reopened, pending arrangements for currency circulation. Consul General Shanklin cabled that General Gonzalez had given preference to provision trains over troop trains and that arrangements for soup kitchens to relieve the capital's destitute were progressing.

Carranza has ordered the erection of a wireless station at Chapultepec to insure constant communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

Trouble has arisen again in Yucatan over the sisal situation. American purchasers, principally the Internation Harvester Company, complained to the State Department today that the Carranza forces had cut them off from exporting their products at Progreso.

Representatives of the Harvester Company said dock privileges were denied them at Progreso, and therefore they could not ship the sisal purchased long ago. Some time ago the Carranza authorities, who are said to control a large stock of sisal which they seek to sell to foreign purchasers, denied cars to the American buyers. Then the Americans got their sisal to the docks by mule teams and other conveyances, but it is now asserted that the use of the docks for loading is denied them.

AMERICAN AVIATOR KILLED.

Capt. Mattery Falls 5,000 Feet While Scouting for Villa's Army.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Captain William A. Mattery, an American aviator, has been killed by a fall of 5,000 feet while on duty with General Villa's army in Mexico, according to a telegram received today by Ray Harroun, former automobile racer, from Jack O'Leary, another aviator with Villa.

Mattery's home was in Chicago.

The 107 to Nominate Aldermen.

The Fusion Committee of 107 which nominated Mayor Mitchel and the other fusion officials in 1913 is planning to enter the Aldermanic fight this Fall. Norman Hapgood, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that he had talked with the members of the fusion administration and that it was apparent that another fusion Board of Aldermen would be necessary to carry out the good work started by the Mitchel administration.

SAVING FOR THE FUTURE

"START early and save consistently" is good advice when providing for the future.

A small amount invested regularly each month in the Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates we sell will yield 4½% interest from the first day.

Principal and interest guaranteed.

Let us explain the plan.

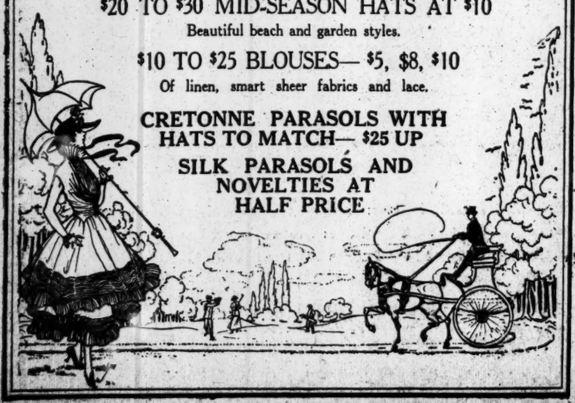
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

EMPTY POCKETS
By RUPERT HUGHES
Want to Forget the War?
Want to Forget the Heat?
READ
EMPTY POCKETS
"A Story of Today"
HARPER & BROTHERS

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Fashionable Mid-Season Apparel at mere fractions of former prices

$25 TO $45 SUMMER DRESSES— $12 & $18
Delightful cool styles, of fine sheer materials.
$10 TO $22 OUTING SKIRTS, $6, $9, $12
Typically suitable for golf, tennis or other outing wear.
$45 TO $75 SHANTUNG COATS, $18, $25
Suitable for motor wear or promenade.
$75 TO $95 SILK SUITS— $35
Outing styles of pongee—also handsome semi-dress styles of taffeta or faille.
$35 TO $45 LINEN SUITS— $12 & $22
Unusually smart models, in fashionable weaves.
$45 TO $65 CLOTH SUITS—AT $19
Very smart utility and semi-dress models.
$20 TO $30 MID-SEASON HATS AT $10
Beautiful beach and garden styles.
$10 TO $25 BLOUSES— $5, $8, $10
Of linen, smart sheer fabrics and lace.
CRETONNE PARASOLS WITH HATS TO MATCH— $25 UP
SILK PARASOLS AND NOVELTIES AT HALF PRICE



Special for Women

IN a sleeveless evening gown—or in sports-clothes—the modern woman as a matter of good grooming sees to it that her underarm is as smooth as her face.

And she doesn't use the more or less harmful and unsatisfactory depilatories. Her demand for a Gillette adapted to her own use has led to this new model—

Milady Decolleté Gillette
(Your dealer can supply you today)

She finds she need use it only occasionally and she knows by experience that its use does not in any way roughen the skin or coarsen the hair.

Of dainty size, in 14-K gold plate, enclosed in French Ivory case, lined with velvet and satin in Purple, Old Rose, Green or Old Gold—Milady Decolleté Gillette is a most attractive toilet article. It will be found with the toilet goods in department stores, also in jewelry and drug stores and the foremost woman's specialty shops. The price is $5.

Shown by good dealers everywhere

For full particulars about Milady Decolleté Gillette and its use, write us direct

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.
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Broadway and 33d Street GIMBELS *Store Opens 8:30 Closes 5:30*

Great Events for Today in the SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale

Market conditions are very favorable for making good purchases for ready cash. Weather has been "off"—makers are "long" of Summer goods. We have picked and chosen—and BOUGHT the best the market affords—far under value. So,

The House of Fashion Is Also the House of Economy

Even such great stocks as SIMPSON-CRAWFORD'S couldn't withstand such buying as the last ten days have shown—unheard of! But these special purchases and our own—almost $6,000,000—stocks provide ever fresh resources.

A Sale of Men's Suits

$14 — For grades that were $25 & $28
$19 — For grades that were $30 & $32
$23.50 — For grades that were $35 to $45

Description is impracticable. All we can say in the face of so comprehensive an assortment, is that every good style, every desirable material in seasonable weights, every popular color and effect is represented in a full range of sizes

$8.50 Genuine "Palm Beach" Suits at $5
Men's $10 Sport Coats, $7.50 Fourth Floor

OLUS
The Manufacturer's Clean-Up of Men's Union Suits
65c for SECONDS of the $1, $1.25 and $1.50 qualities
95c for FIRST qualities, usually priced $2, $2.25 & $2.50
Distinguish, please. The Suits at 65c have each some trifling imperfection, such as a dropped stitch or a spot of oil. Materials are fine crossbar nainsooks and madras weaves. The Suits at 95c are absolutely PERFECT in every detail and are pure silk, silk-striped weaves and highly mercerized fabrics. Main Floor

500 Black Silk Blouses
Many Suitable for Mourning
$3.95 to $5 Japanese Silk Blouses at $2.95 and $3.95
With fronts that are embroidered in black, box pleated, fine cluster tucks, yoke and pocket effects, and many with two-in-one collars.
$5 to $6.95 Crepe de Chine Blouses at $1.95 and $2.95
Long and short sleeve Blouses. The majority are all black, but a few with fine white organdie collar and cuffs.
$5.95 Black Dotted Lace Blouses over white, at $2.95.
$6.95 Black Net and Shadow Lace Blouses, at $3.95.
$8.95 Black Shadow Lace Blouses over flesh color chiffon, at $5.
$14.75 Black Embroidered Net over White Chiffon, at $8.95. Third Floor

Women's $8.50 Black Satin Bathing Suits at $5
This belted model with a full circular skirt is one of the most becoming models of the season, both to stout and slender women.
Black Hemstitching the Only Trimming
Hemstitching on collar, cuffs, belt and short cap sleeves.
$5 Black Satin Bathing Suits at $3.95
Fastens full length of front, coat style, and has broad silk sash of black-and-white or blue-and-white stripes or plain sashes of rose, blue or green. Sizes 34 to 44. Third Floor

400 Odd Chairs and Rockers—At Half and Less
A collection made from the Simpson-Crawford stock and our own, of chairs for bedroom and dining room in mahogany, Circassian walnut, oak and enamel finish. For example:
$10.75 Rockers, $5 — Of mahogany, in graceful design.
$11 Chairs, $5.50 — Mahogany; for the dressing table.
$13.50 Rockers, $7 — Of Circassian walnut, inlaid
$32 Chairs, $16 — Louis XVI. bedroom chairs of Circassian walnut.
$15.25 Chairs, $7.50 — Chippendale model dining room chairs, of mahogany.
$10.50 Chairs, $5.25 — "Early English" side chairs.
Eighth Floor

Theodore Haviland "Open Stock" China, 1/3 Less
From the Simpson-Crawford Stocks.
The White and Gold "Romeo" Shape
Has two heavy bands of stippled coin gold.
Plates, 15c and 25c. Formerly $5 to $9 a dozen. | $3 Coffee Pots, $1. $2.50 Sauce Boats, 75c. | $5 Soup Tureens, $1. $2 Butter Dishes, 50c. | 50c Egg Cups, 15c.
The Theodore Haviland "Plain Shape" China.
With the pink floral spray pattern.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, 25c. Regularly $4.50 a dozen. | $5.25 Soup Tureens, $1. $3.50 (doz.) Soup Plates, 10c. $3 Meat Dishes, $1.50. | $1.25 Salad Bowls, 50c. 35c Pickle Dishes, 15c. $1.25 Sauce Boats, 50c. | $2 Covered Dishes, 75c.
$30 Imported China Dinner Sets, 100 Pieces, at $15.
Pretty floral spray design. Gold on edge. Fifth Floor

$15 Full Size 50-lb. "Ostermoor" Layer-Felt Mattresses, $9.75
Of the exact quality made by the Ostermoor Co. for the Simpson-Crawford Store. Made with a roll edge. Other 50-lb. full size roll edge mattresses from $6.50 (usually $9) to $15 (usually $23.)
$23.80 to $43.65 Hair Mattresses, $18.55 to $37.50
$15 to $25 Box Springs, now $12 to $20 Seventh Floor

ARTHUR G. SEDGWICK COMMITS SUICIDE

Prominent New Yorker Evades Attendant and Kills Himself in a Pittsfield Hotel.

WAS ILL FOR SOME TIME

His Friends Say That Leroy Dresser's Self-Destruction Prompted Sedgwick's Deed.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, July 14.—Arthur George Sedgwick of 8 East Tenth Street, New York, shot and killed himself in the Hotel Wendell in this city this afternoon. He was assigned to a room in the hotel just after noon, and had not been in the apartment more than twenty minutes when he was found dead.

Mr. Sedgwick left Stockbridge this morning with his nurse, and they were brought here in an automobile by Dennis Morrissey of Stockbrige, who had driven him to this city on numerous other occasions. Upon his arrival in this city Mr. Sedgwick went to the Hotel Wendell, where he left his nurse, saying he would return in a few minutes.

An investigation which was made after Mr. Sedgwick's body was found, disclosed the fact that he went from the hotel to a hardware store, where he purchased a 38-calibre Colt. automatic revolver and a box of cartridges. He told the clerk in the store that he intended to get some target practice.

Shortly after noon Mr. Sedgwick returned to the hotel and asked to be assigned to a room, saying that he was tired and wanted to lay down. He was assigned to a room. About fifteen minutes later one of the maids in the hotel heard a revolvero shot and informed the management of the hotel.

Mr. Sedgwick had locked himself in his room, and when the door was finally opened he was found sitting in a chair in front of a mirror. He had fired a shot through his right temple. The bullet came out on the right side of his head and embedded itself in the wall. Dr. Henry Colt, Medical Examiner, was notified, and ordered the body removed to an understaking establishment.

The reason for Mr. Sedgwick's act is unknown. He appeared to be unusually cheerful today and, according to his nurse, there was no occasion to watch his actions.

Mr. Sedgwick had been a Summer resident of Stockbridge for several years, occupying Miss Virginia Butler's villa, the Nunnery, on the Stockbridge main street. He was a member of the Stockbridge Golf and Tennis Club and the Casino, and a liberal contributor to charitable organizations of the town.

Mr. Sedgwick was stricken with pneumonia in New York last April, and arrived here later this year than has been his custom. He had, however, been gradually improving.

A number of theories have been advanced here as the possible reason for Mr. Sedgwick's suicide. They are ill health, worry over the condition of his daughter, Miss Grace Sdgwick, who was committd to a sanitarium early in the Spring suffering from a mental trouble, and the suicide of Leroy Dresser in New York recently.

Mr. Sedgwick's daughter has always been with him on his visits here of late years in Stockbridge, and he noted her absence and commented upon it every day. Of late it is said the reports of her condition have not been encouraging. Another daughter, Mrs. Arthur Swann, is in New York, having left here last week for a short stay there.

The theory that the death of Mr. Dresser influenced Mr. Sedgwick's act is held as the most likely one here. Mr. Dresser was a brother of Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, who lives at Cross Roads, which adjoins the Nunnery. Mr. Dresser was often in Stockbridge on former seasons, and was entertained by Mr. Sedgwick on numerous occasions. Dr. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill are now in New York attending the funeral of Mr. Dresser.

Last Summer, while returning from a dinner in Stockbridge, Mr. Sedgwick's carriage was wrecked by an automobile, and he was thrown out. He was confined for a long time as a result of the injuries he received in this accident. Several of his friends in Stockbridge said this afternoon that he had never been in the samemental condition since this accident.

Arthur George Sedgwick was 71 years old, and the member of a prominent New York family. He retired from active business several years ago, and had devoted himself recently to writing. He was a graduate of Harvard, and enlisted in the Civil War. During this conflict he was taken prisoner at Deep Bottom, Va., and sent to Libby prison, where he contracted illness which disabled him from further service.

Mr. Sedgwick for a time was an editorial writer for the New York Evening Post. He lectured on law before the Lowell Institute and Harvard University, and he was the author of several law books. He leaves two daughters and three brothers, the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick and Alexander Sedgkick of New York, and Ellery Sedgkick of Boston.

TO TEST FIRE PROTECTION.

Long Island City Water Supply Under Scrutiny of Insurance Men.

Owing to the high insurance rate on factory buildings in Long Island City a series of tests of pressure and volume at fire hydrants there will be made today under the joint supervision of the Water Department, the Insurance Exchange, and the National Board of Underwriters.

The Queens Chamber of Commerce has taken up the additional charge of 25 cents and 15 cents per $100 on the insurance of factory buildings at the request of several manufacturers, and will endeavor to have the charge abolished. The extra charge is based on inadequate water pressure and unpaved streets that existed in Long Island City twenty years ago.

Hydrants will be tested in twenty-five different localities from Hunters Point to Astoria.

Gifts Through The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $20 from R. J. Collins for the Bureau of Charities for the benefit of two mothers struggling to keep up homes for their children; also $2 from Sadi Wolff for a poor blind wife seeking her husband.

A WARSHIP INNOVATION.

New Backing for Armor Plate Tested on the New York.

The success or failure of an interesting experiment in naval construction will be determined at the Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, within the next few days. The experiment, has to do with the backing of armor plates on battleships with concrete instead of wood. The new form of backing is the work of American naval constructors who for years past have been trying to find a way to overcome the imperfections and the high cost of the teakwood backings now in use in this and European navies. Since the start of the European war the cost of teakwood, always high, has become almost prohibitive.

The experiment has been worked out on the superdreadnought New York, flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo, the commander of the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet. In May of last year when the New York went into commission, four plates were removed and backed with concrete. The matter was kept a secret and nothing was known of it outside of the Construction Corps, until one of the four plates was removed from the New York in drydock yesterday. The other three plates will be removed today or tomorrow.

Whether or not the hopes of the naval constructors have been realized will not be known until the plates have been removed and the effects of a year's use studied by naval experts. Whether or not a Board of Inspection will come from Washington to take part in the examination was not known at the Navy Yard last night.

Beyond the fact that the new system is believed to offer important advantage over previous methods, naval officers who have been in the secret refused to discuss the matter yesterday.

MISTRIAL IN SLADE CASE.

Judge Russell, Too Ill to Go on with Hearing, Issues Order.

A mistrial was declared yesterday in the Government's conspiracy case against David and Maxwell Slade, the lawyers who represented Rae Tanzer in her $50,000 breach of promise suit against James W. Osborne, as the result of the continued illness of Judge Gordon Russell. District Attorney Marshall appeared in court yesterday with a mistrial order from Judge Russell, who is in a hospital with typhoid fever.

Mr. Marshall said the case probably would be tried again in October. The trial of Rae Tanzer will also be postponed and is not expected to come up until the Slade case has been disposed of. Mr. Littleton said he did not think the case ever again would be brought before a jury.

While Judge Russell's condition is not thought to be critical, his physicians say he will not be able to resume his duties for several months.

MAYOR TO HOLD HEARINGS.

Hollow Tile Ordinance and Other Laws Proposed to Come Up.

Because representatives of the Bricklayers' Union objected to that part of the new Building Code relating to the use of hollow tiles in walls recently adopted by the Aldermen, Mayor Mitchel will hold a public hearing on the section in his office at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Mayor, at the same time, will hold a hearing on two other proposed ordinances, the sightseeing car ordinance and that part of the Electrical Code ordinance referring to licensing. Electrical workers object to the latter ordinance, as they say it will be necessary for any one wishing to stretch a single electrical wire in a house to obtain a licence. The objection to the sightseeing ordinance is that it will permit operators of taxicabs to use the streets in front of their places of business, thereby circumventing the present taxicab ordinance.

GERMAN WEDS INDIAN GIRL.

Bridal Couple Here Will Live on a New Jersey Farm.

Eunice Holmes, a full-blooded Indian whose tribal name was Laughing Waters, was married yesterday by Alderman William F. Quinn in the Marriage Chapel in the Municipal Building to August Charles Erbach, a German farmer of Summit, N. J.

The bride, who is 24 years old, was born in Cherokee, Indian Territory. She does not know the names of her parents, both having died when she was a small girl. Until several months ago, when she came East, she lived with relatives.

Erbach is 25 years odl, and has been in this country five years. He gave his address as 312 East Fourteenth Street, this city, but has a large farm in Summit. The couple will make their home on the farm.

LANDED POLICEMAN ON TRIAL

Ennis Charged with Engaging in Work Outside the Department.

Policeman Arthur Ennis of the Richmond Hill Station was before First yDeputy Commissioner Leon Godley at Brooklyn Police Headquarters yesterday charged with violating the rule prohibiting a member of the department from engaging in any other business or calling. The policeman is the head of thhe Ennis Realty Company.

Ennis said that, after the death of his father, he and other members of the family formed the company to take care of the property left by his father at Rockaway Beach. He declared that he was simply doing his share in the management of the estate and was not engaged in business in violation of the department's rules. Commissioner Godley reserved decision.

$2,500 BROOCH IN GUTTER.

Policeman's Find Probably Dropped from Passing Automobile.

While he was directing traffic at Broadway and Chambers Street early last evening, Policeman McArevery of the Traffic Squad looked down at the gutter at the northeast corner and saw something sparkle. He went over and picked up a cicular gold brooch with a gold band across the centre set with six diamonds.

He turned it over to Lieutenant Horrigan at the Elizabeth Street station and experts, who examined the jewel, said it was worth $2,500. The police believe it was dropped from an automobile.

Fall from Window Kills Child.

Mrs. Jerome Healy, wife of Coroner Healy, was sitting on the porch of her home, 1826 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday when she saw Sarah Doberwitz, 4 years old, living in the house opposite, fall out of the fourth floor window to the street. Mrs. Healy picked up the child and telephoned to Fordham Hospital. When Dr. Scott arrived the child was dead.

TAILORS APPOINT STRIKE MEDIATORS

Will Begin Peace Conferences Today with the Manufacturers' Representatives.

11,000 MORE MEN WALK OUT

Both Sides in Women's Garment Trade Heard by Mayor's Conciliators, Seeking to Avert a Break.

The number of striking garment makers was increased to 21,000 yesterday when 6,000 vest makers and 5,000 makers of boys' short trousers left their work and joined the 10,000 tailors who struck on Monday and Tuesday.

At meetings held yesterday in various parts of the city about 25,000 coat makers and others engaged in the clothig trades passed resolutions accusing the manufacturers of reducing their wages and trying todestroy their union, and the men pledged themselves to strike of the officers of their organizations called for it. The oficers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America received promises from union leaders in Chicago, Newark and elsewhere that a national strike would be called if contracts held up by the strike in this city were let in other cities.

However, there is a strong possibility that developments today will avert a nation-wide strike, prevent an increase in the number of strikers in this city, and lead soon to the return of the 21,000 striking tailors to their employment.

The committee appointed by the manufacturers will meet at 9:45 o'clock today at the Chamber of Commerce offices with a committee appointed yesterday by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to discuss the terms of an agreement.

Mayer Schoenfeld, labor adjuster for the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, said yesterday there was hope that further striking could be checked and the present strike settled without losses of millions to strikers and manufacturers. He said the manufacturers were willing to go as far as they could under the conditions of the industry in making concessions.

Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in a statement issued yesterday afternoon, said:

"The officers of our organization are deeply gratified to understand that several public-spirited citizens have offered their good officers to help bring about a solution of the differences in the clothing situation. Our organization has been anxious at all times to reach a fair understanding and not to involve the industry and the community in one of the greatest labor struggles.

"Our committee will go into conference with an open mind and a desire to reach an honorable understanding. Nothing will be left undone by our organization to accomplish that end. Work of the organization will go on as before, and while we are desirous of avoiding an extension and expansion of the strike we shall be prepared for anything that may happen."

Mr. Hillman said the cutters would meet in Beethoven Hall today to pledge themselves to strike at the call of the officers of the organization. After that meeting, he said, the organization would be in a position to call out nearly 60,000 more workers and to tie up the clothing industry in this city to the last shop where contract work was done, but that there would be no further calls for employes to walk out until after the conference which begins this morning.

The union has appointed the following on its committee to confer with the manufacturers' committee: Louis Zuckerman, Bernard Weiss, Joseph Schlossberg, Harry Cohen, I. Goldstein, Abraham Appleberg, Abraham Miller, P. Kutdar, Sidney Hill, and David Wolff. Others at the meting will be Charles L. Bernheimer of the Chamber of Commerce and Dr. J. L. Magnes, President of Kahillah, through whose effort the conference was agreed upon.

President Hillman said there were fourteen meetings, large and small, of the cloakmakers yesterday. The largest meetings were held at the Forwards Building, at 175 East Broadway and at the Manhattan Lyceum. A large number of speakers addressed the meetings, and practically all of the coatmakers were enthusiastic in favor of striking.

MAYOR'S COUNCIL IN ACTION.

Hears Opening Statements in Case of Women's Garment Trade.

Morris Hillquit, representing the workers, and Julius Henry Cohen, representing the employers, made opening speeches yesterday at the meeting in the City Hall of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation, which will try to adjust grievances between the International Garment Workers' Union on the one side and the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association on the other.

In opening the session, Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman of the Council, said the calling of the Council, regardless of the results of its efforts, was in itself an event of importance.

"Twenty years ago a Mayor of New York would not have thought of appointing a committee looking to the removal of the causes of industrial friction," he said. "That the Mayor has done so in this instance indicates that a new social note is being struck in our politics, a marked step in advance.

"In spite of the official origin of this body, it has no coercive power. We are here simply to tender our friendly offices looking to industrial peace. Yet there is a certain pressure in this purely voluntary body, the pressure of public opinion which desires industrial peace.

"We are not here to go into the deep fundamentals of industrial strife, but we are to work here in the hope that we may bring about a modus vivendi. But there should be, when this council has completed its work, a commissioner created charged with investigating the fundamental causes which have produced these differences."

Mr. Hillquit said that, notwithstanding the voluntary character of the council, the warkers would abide by any definite conclusions it reached, provided that the employers would agree in advance to do the same. This proposal was referred to Mr. Cohen, who at the time deferred answering, but said later in the statement of the manufacturers' side of the case that any decision of the council must be absolutely definite or the manufacturers would not be able to see their way to abide by the decision.

In his opening statement Mr. Hillquit said that 95 per cent. of the workers were organized, while the manufacturers' organization comprised 400 of the 1,800 manufacturers, the remainder of the manufacturers being independents. Nearly half of the workers, however, were employed by the organized manufacturers, he added.

He said the average worker in this industry had employment for only about half of the year, and this fact must be considered in making any wage computation. The average pay of the worker, he said, was less than $600 a year.

"We stand ready to waive our right to strike," he announced, "if the employers will surrender the power to discharge unjustly."

In closing, Mr. Hillquit asked that the council act speedily. Mr. Cohen immediately objected to speedy action. He said that nothing less than a long consideration and careful analysis of industrial conditions could produce a helpful settlement of disputes.

"No makeshift judgment will be of any value in this case," he said. "One of the questions this council has before it is to find out who is to blame for the wrecking of the protocol and for the present chaotic conditions.

"We have had arbitration, and the arbitrators have investigated the standards under which the employes work, but this council must not only establish standards, but enforce the standards. The unions have failed to discipline their own workers."

The taking of testimony will begin at 10 o'clock this morning.

CHICAGO TAILORS MAY QUIT.

To Decide Today Whether to Walk Out to Aid New York Strikers.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Frank Rosenblum, head of the garment workers of Chicago, announced today that a mass meeting of union members of this city would be held tomorrow night to determine whether to strike. The question arises over allegations that work halted by the strike in New York is being done here.

Mr. Rosenblum scaid if a strike were determined upon 10,000 persons owuld be called out at first. A complete strike, he added, would take 35,000 persons frmo their tasks.

BANK PAID GROUT FEES.

Cropsey Makes Lawyer Admit Payments from Bank President.

Edward M. Grout, who is on trial in the Kings County Court charged with perjury in having made a false statement as to the assets and liabilities of the defunct Union Bank to the State Banking Superintendent, spent all day yesterday in the witness chair undergoing a cross-examination by District Attorney James C. Cropsey.

Mr. Cropsey drew from Mr. Grout the fact that, although he had testified previously to having protested to his brother, Paul Grout, against the rendering of a bill for $25,000 by the firm of Grout & Grout for services to the bank he willingly accepted his 60 per cent. of the $20,000 paid on account and stated that he did so because he had done a great deal of work for the bank for which he received no pay.

Mr. Cropsey will continue his cross-examination today.

To Testify Against Epners.

Two Lieutenants and six Detective Sergeants of the Chicago police are coming to New York in response to subpoenas issued by the Federal District Court of this city. They are wanted to testify in the case of Samuel and Daniel Epner, indicted on charges of attempting to defraud their creditors by going into bankruptcy. Daniel Epner reported in March, 1914, that he had been robbed of $55,000 worth of gems in Chicago, and the police declared it was a fake robbery. Soon afterward the firm filed a petition in bankruptcy in the New York court.

CANAL ZONE FRAUDS TO BE TRIED IN WEST

Canavaggio, Who Dealt with Commissary Burke, Gets Habeas Corpus Writ.

INDICTED IN INDIANAPOLIS

His Contention that He Was Kidnapped in Panama by Federal Officers Upset by Court.

Pascal Canavaggio, a merchant of Panama, who was indicted recently in the Federal Court in Indianapolis on a charge of having participated with John Burke, formerly of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad, in Canal Zone supply purchasing conspiracy frauds, must go to Indianapolis to stand trial it was decided yesterday by United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton.

Canavaggio had said that he was kidnapped by the United States authorities and brought into this country Through his counsel, Eugene L. Parodi, he obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Learned Hand, returnable on July 21.

In view of Commissioner Houghton's ruling it is likely that today Ricardo de Bermudez, said to be a former Governor of Panama, will also be removed to Indianapolis to answer the indictment charging complicity in the Canal Zone frauds. The Indianapolis indictment charges that Burke collected $28,000 from Bermudez, who had large contracts to furnish supplies to the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad.

Jacob L. Salas, a Colon tobacco merchant, on June 2 was sentenced to serve thirteen months in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, and to pay a fine of $1,000. Pending appeal Salas was released on $10,000 bail. He has applied for permission to visit his home in Colon. His bond has been increased to $20,000, and when he gives surety in that amount he will be permitted to visit the Isthmus.

In the indictment against Canavaggio it is charged that he sold $70,000 worth of wines and seasonol to the Panama Railroad, and that Burke collected $6,000 commission. Drafts were deposited to Burke's credit in Indianapolis banks. At the hearing yesterday Canavaggio asserted that he was in Ancon at the time of his arrest, and although it had been ceded to the United States, it was not Federal territory, and therefore he had been kidnapped from Panama. Commissioner Houghton in his opinion said:

"There may, according to the evidence, have been a threat to arrest him if he did not answer, but what he thereafter did precludes the idea of kidnapping, as suggested in the argument for dismissal."

Canavaggio was paroled in the custody of his counsel. He is still under bail on the untried indictment pending against him in this district. Assistant United States Attorneys Carstarphen and Harper are in charge of the prosecution of the Canal Zone fraud cases.

START TO DIG BIG SEWER.

Forty-first Street Work Begun with a Silver Spade.

Work on the eight-foot Forty-first Street tunnel relief sewer was begun at Lexington Avenue and Forty-first Street yesterday in the presence of many engineers representing the Public Service Commission, the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, and the Bureau of Sewers. Robert Ridgway of the commission presented E. A. Shaler of the Rapid Transit Company with a permit authorizing the work to proceed and then removed the first shovelful of earth with a silver spade. Among others present were Charles, E. Gregory, Theodore Paschke, John H. Myers and Louis D. Fouquet.

The sewer is designed to drain the area in the neighborhood of the Grand Central Station, and is to extend along Madison Avenue from Forty-third to Forty-first Streets and thence in a rock tunnel, forty to fifty feet below the Forty-first Street surface to the East River. It will cost about $240,000.

Register's Clerk to Pay Alimony.

Angelo Liberi, chief index clerk in the Register's office of the Bronx, was ordered by Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court yesterday to pay his wife $65 a month pending trial of her suit for separation. The Liberis were married on Jan. 22, 1905, when the plaintiff was only sixteen years old. They have two children. Mrs. Liberi accuses her husband of having frequently assaulted her and of having threatened to kill her. Liberi makes a general denial of the charges and says that his wife abandoned him.

CONCEALED $175 DOG.

Daughter's Trousseau Also Keeps Kee in Bankruptcy Court.

Judge Augustus N. Hand in the United States District Court yesterday confirmed a report of Referee in Bankruptcy William H. Willis, denying a discharge from bankruptcy to Frank Kee, a real estate speculator of New York and New Brunswick, N. J. Kee was put into involuntary bankruptcy in 1911, at which time his properties were valued at several hundred thousand dollars. His application for a discharge, which he made more than a year ago, was opposed by several of his creditors, who accused him of having concealed assets and with having given false financial statements.

The wedding trousseau of the bankrupt's daughter, Marion, appears to have been the principal bone of contention in the fight made against him by his creditors. According to testimony taken before the referee this included eleven pairs of gloves, twenty-two pairs of shoes, eleven pairs of slippers, five dresses, three hats and a sealskin coat, all of which were purchased on the bankrupt's charge account shortly before the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings. In addition to this, a large quantity of silverware and a Persian rug were purchased at stores with which the bankrupt had accounts by members of his family, for wedding presents to the same daughter.

Judge Hand, in his opinion, said that the bankrupt might be entitled to some latitude in supplying his daughter with a trousseau.

"Here, however," he said, "purchases were made without any view to that necessity and with a certainty that the bankrupt could not pay for the goods."

Referee Willis reported that the bankrupt fraudulently concealed from his creditors a $175 prize dog, which he failed to mention in his schedules.

ATTACKS BROTHER'S WILL.

Sister of Henry Hunneke Alleges Incompetency and Influence.

Henry Hunneke died at his home 1738 Crotona Park on April 16, 1911, leaving realty worth $179,000 and considerable personal property to his wife Elizabeth. The latter was a Mrs. Elizabeth Peters when she married Mr. Hunneke and had a son by her first marriage who became known as Henry Hunneke Jr. The will was admitted to probate and Mr. Hunneke has administered the estate of his mother who died on May 31, 1912. Prior to that date he was the executor and trustee of the estate of his stepfather.

Mrs. Gesine Koenig, a sister of the late Mr. Hunneke, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to have the will of her brother set aside on the ground of undue influence and to have all the acts performed by Mr. Hunneke in his capacity as administrator, executor and trustee declared void. The complaint says that Mr. Hunneke was 75 years old when he died and that "part of the time he was unable to speak, open his eyes, or recognize the presence of his relatives."

STERN STORE GRADUATION.

Second Education Department Class Commencement Saturday.

A picnic and luncheon at Camp Sunshine on Twin Island, Pelham Bay, on Saturday next, will be the occasion of the giving of certificates to the second class of graduates of the education department at Stern Brothers' store, which the firm has been maintaining in co-operation with the Department Store Education Association.

The first class, consisting of forty-four salesgirls from the glove, neckwear, veiling, ribbon, hat and flower, trimming, and art embroidery departments received their certificates on May 26 at a dinner given at the store, and the affair on Saturday is intended to be a Summer equivalent of the dinner and graduation exercises of last May.

The second class consists of about fifty employes in the muslins, madras and net, domestics, white goods, hosiery, fancy linens, cretonnes, fringes, tidies and laces, upholstery, infants' wear, domestic and French underwear departments. A third class will begin work in the Fall. The course includes the study of the stock in each department, the study of the interrelation of departments, scientific salesmanship, rapid calculation, and hygiene.

CITY BREVITIES.

William Edwards, 20 years old, cook on the American liner St. Paul, was drowned when swimming from the vessel at her West Twenty-second Street pier yesterday afternoon.

Morris Eaton, 10 years old, of 518 Pelham Avenue, was drowned when swimming in the Harlem River, near 192d St., yesterday.

Rumors of a bomb were started at a small fire on the Hamburg-American Line's West Twenty-fifth Street pier yesterday, but it was due to a short circuit.

The excursion steamer Mandalay went on the Atlantic Highlands Line yesterday. She will leave 131st Street at 9:30 and the Battery an hour later each morning, returning in time for her regular evening sail up the Hudson.

Julius Kohler, 37 years old, a valet, was sent to the workhouse for ninety days by Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court yesterday. He was the thirty-ninth man convicted of annoying women in the Central Park monkey house.

MRS. CALHOUN SUES AGAIN.

Rich Man's Actress Wife Wants Separation Agreement Annulled.

Mabel Snyder Calhoun brought suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to have an agreement of separation between her and her husband, James Edward Calhoun, set aside, on the ground that she did not know what the paper was when she signed it. Mrs. Calhoun was an actress when she was married, in Philadelphia, on Dec. 8, 1910. The defendant is a son of John C. Calhoun, who made a fortune in railroads, and is associated in business with his father.

In her complaint Mrs. Calhun says she and her husband had known each other eighteen months when they were married. He told her, she says, that he was a man of great wealth, and would maintain her in accord with his financial means. Before Jan. 20, 1914, her husband left her, she says, and on that date a lawyer got her to sign a paper which gave her $500. She understood that her husband was to be absent for a time and that during his absence he would continue to provide for her. Then she learned that the paper she had signed separated her forever from her husband. Mrs. Calhoun says that during the time she lived with her husband there were no quarrels or disputes, and that their home life was happy.

Mrs. Calhoun has a suit pending against her father-in-law for $100,000 on the ground that he alienated her husband's affections.

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Story of the War.

The New York Times Current History, issued monthly, presents the story of the European conflict from all viewpoints. Pictures of notable men and scenes. 25c a copy. First six numbers, handsomely bound, $2. (Delivery charges extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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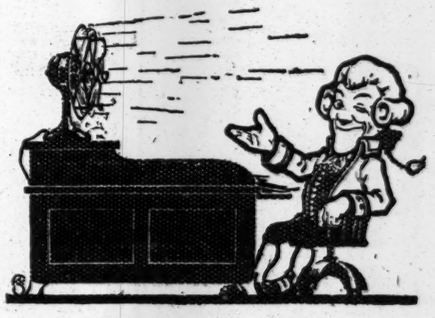

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And they are in general more interested readers of advertising than men. There is no advertising read by men as closely and eagerly as Department Store advertising is read by women.

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ALWAYS FRESH
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STATE INVESTIGATES BLACKWELL'S PRISON

Warden Hayes Admits That 1,000 Inmates Are Crowded Into 500 Cells.

STOP RIOTS WITH FIRE HOSE

Gives No Recreation and Believes In None—July 4 Holiday Kept Men In Cells Sixty-three Hours.

How a riot was put down with a hose stream was one of the things brought out yesterday when the State Prison Commission questioned Warden Patrick J. Hayes as to conditions in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The commission was making an investigation into the institution, which is under the supervision of Commissioner Katherine Bement Davis of the Department of Corrections.

The investigation, which began yesterday, was brought about, it was said, by reports made by the Inspection Committee of the Prison Association, a reported remark of Judge Pollock of the Federal Court, that he would not send a prisoner to Blackwell's Island because it was not a fit place, and because of stories told by former convicts and men now prisoners there.

Warden Hayes spent most of the afternoon on the stand. He was cross-questioned closely as to the punishment system in the penitentiary. Prisoners are kept in the punishment cells until "they say they are sorry and promise to give up being bad," he testified.

It was Commissioner Frank E. Wade, who asked Mr. Hayes "Did you ever play a fifty-pound pressure hose on prisoners until they became unconscious and did you force them to sleep on a stone floor in six inches of water?"

"I did play the hose on some prisoners," replied the warden. "They were beating down the doors with iron buckets. That was just before the strike last year. I didn't make them sleep in six inches of water. That much water would not stay on the floor. They slept on the floor and it was damp, no doubt about that."

Would Do it Again.

The Warden said Commissioner Davis did not know of this form of punishment until afterward. It was to meet an emergency and Mr. Hayes said it met it all right. He added that he would do it over again with the commission looking on if it were necessary. In his opinion there is nothing like cold water for getting the excitement out of a prisoner.

The Warden gave as his opinion that no prison in the country was free from revolts and that the reason the prisoners had not revolted on Osborne was because he had not been at Sing Sing long enough. Given a new prison and new prisoners he might try taking the locks off.

The Commissioners made the Warden describe the fixtures in the cells and go into details as to the twenty punishment cells where men had to sleep on the floor. The blankets were washed on the discharge of a prisoner, but where necessary they were washed twice a year. There are no sheets for the prisoners. There were no fire drills, he said—the men could get out of the shops in two minutes. The Warden told the Commissioners that he had no records of punishments.

The average term of sentence to the Island was six months, but he has forty men serving a year, and some as long as five years. According to the testimony brought out, there is no attempt made to separate men suffering with communicatable diseases. So overcrowded is the prison that a thousand men are compelled to double up, living in 500 cells.

Work Enough Recreation.

"What recreation have the prisoners?" he was asked.

"None," he replied. "The employment they get is recreation enough. They work from 8 A. M. to 12:15 P. M. and from 1:30 P. M. until 5:30 P. M."

On Sundays, the Warden said, they are locked in their cells, and when a holiday comes, like the Fourth of July this year, they are locke in from 2:30 Saturday afternoon until 5:30 Tuesday morning. They are also locked in an hour each day at noon. This was because of the visitors.

Mr. Hayes was asked whether it was not inhuman to lock 1,010 men up because about fifty received visitors. The Warden saw only the necessity for the act.

In reply to a question the warden said that it was physically impossible to give the men recreation unless a wall was built about the prison. He did not think it cruel to lock the men up long hours.

"Who is responsible for the order locking them up an hour at noon?"

"I lock them up. We are way behind times as a prison. There should be two divisions, one for the men with six months or less to serve, and the other for the longer term men. The former class is the worse, for they have no commutation and don't care. What amusements have they? Sometimes we have such concerts. The prisoners are also allowed to attend their various church services."

The privileges, he said, were the writing of letters every two weeks after they had been on the island a month; the borrowing of books from the library and seeing visitors.

The witness was asked whether Miss Davis forbade the men decorating their cells, but the Warden replied that he had not asked her. He said there was no commissary store where the prisoners could buy tooth brushes or toilet articles.

Locked Up to Change Disposition.

On the subject of punishments the Warden said prisoners were locked up to make them tell on guards or other prisoners. At this one of the commissioners said it was a method that had not been found to work. The Warden said they "had been more fortunate" on the island because of what prisoners told the keepers had been able to break up the drug traffic.

The Warden holds decided views. One is that four ounces of bread and plenty of water is enough each day for an inmate of a punishment cell. He also doesn't think it conducive to rheumatism for men to sleep on the stone floor. Through the latter discomfort, he said, prisoners ask to be released sooner.

"You want to break his spirit," said Mr. Wade.

"No," replied the Warden, "but to change his disposition."

He added that the longest term of punishment was ten days. He is the judge of the prisoners, he said, and the investigator of complaints against the guards. He denied emphatically that in March he had placed a man in confinement and threatened to keep him there his full term. He denied also that he was in the habit of going into the punishment cells and ordering prisoners out and beating them. The Commissioners went carefully into the sanitary arrangements and conditions of the cells.

The investigation will be continued today. It is expected that Commissioner Davis and other officials as well as inmates will be put on the stand.

BOARD UPHOLDS MRS. DUNPHY.

State Investigators Report Good Conditions on Randall's Island.

The State Board of Charities made public yesterday the report of its investigation into allegations of mismanagement, inhuman treatment, and improper medical care at the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, an institution under the supervision of Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury.

The report favors Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, the dismissed Superintendent. The investigators find that the charges on which she was dismissed were not sustained.

The investigation was the result of a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature on April 1, reciting that Commissioner Kingsbury had been cognizant of abuses and had taken no steps to remedy them.

The first charge taken up in the report is brutal treatment of inmates. It says:

> The committee has not been able to find any substantial evidence of the truth of the serious charges. The weight of evidence leads to the conclusion that the general authorities at these institutions at all times sought to secure good treatment for the inmates.

It then discusses the impossibility of obtaining ideal conditions with poorly paid and inexperienced help, particularly since it has become the custom to commit delinquents, many of them adult criminals, to Randall's Island. It gives a report made by First Deputy Charities Commissioner Henry C. Wright to the Board of Estimate containing the following "astonishing conclusions":

> The city has assumed the support of the indigents; and, in the absence of other institutions wherein the periodic and semi-responsible drunks can live and work, they can, to the best advantage, both to themselves and to the city, be supported as workers in the city's hospitals. This class renders good service when sober, and is content to serve for a small wage.

The report continues:

> For the evils, defects, and abuses growing out of the employment of a semi-vagrant class of hospital helpers, those really responsible are the fiscal authorities of the city. To be more specific the committee refers to the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who have long been deaf to the entreaties of former Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities, as well as to the recommendations of this board, to the effect that moneys be granted permitting of the payment of reasonable compensation to the hospital helper in order that a better class of such helpers might be employed, especially at the Randall's Island institutions.
>
> The board does not find any evidence to warrant the charge that there was improper restraining of patients or failure to quarantine and segregate.
>
> It is the opinion of the board that the care of the feeble-minded is clearly a function of the State, which it should assume directly and entirely. The board approves the recommendations of the recent State Commission to investigate the Provision for the Mentally Deficient to this effect, and the board goes on record as advocating that the New York City institutions for the feeble-minded be taken over by the State and used for the care and training of high-grade or border-line cases. It declares that New York City should not continue to pay 70 per cent. of the cost of administering State institutions for feeble-minded and at the same time pay the cost of caring for its own deficient.
>
> It is recorded that the charge of insufficient feeding is not sustained, but on the contrary, the children were well and suitably fed. It found, to a certain extent, that employes used clothing intended for inmates, but here again the low wage of help and insufficient wages must be taken into consideration.
>
> "Considering the condition of the buildings and the lack of funds to pay a better wage to some of the employes," the investigators are of the opinion, that from the evidence as well as from personal investigation conditions as to the care and welfare of the large population of children at Randall's Island have been exceptionally good.

A copy of the report was mailed yesterday to the Mayor, the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate.

Commissioner Kingsbury issued a statement last night in which he said:

> For the board to have failed to vindicate Mrs. Dunphy would have been to indict itself. The whitewashing of Randalls Island was its only avenue of escape from these years of failure to discover or at least failing to report to the public the deplorable conditions which led to the Superintendent's removal.
>
> Further than this I do not care to discuss the Dunphy case. It is a closed incident. I desire only to call attention to the fact that the work of reorganizing Randall's Island in the interests of the children there is already under way under the able administration of Dr. Buck, and that as a result of the recent visit to the institution by the Mayor, the Controller, and Mr. Arnstein, representing the President of the Board of Aldermen, sufficient funds have been pledged to guarantee intention of the general authorities to make Randall's Island a credit rather than a disgrace to the community.

Mr. Kingsbury refused to make further comment.

MORE SHAW AUTO TROUBLE.

Chauffeur Says the Suffrage Leader Has Not Paid Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—"Eastern Victory," Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's new automobile, which was presented to her by admiring supporters and was recently seized by the Delaware County authorities as security for taxes which the owner had steadfastly refused to pay, is now in more trouble. Dr. Shaw's automobile instructor says he has not yet received his pay for teaching her.

In a letter addressed to Constable Mathues, who now holds the automobile pending the public sale next Tuesday, W. A. Stillwell, a chauffeur, today said that he taught Dr. Shaw and her secretary, Miss Anthony, to run the "Eastern Victory," and sent in his bill at her request. His charges are: "Five hours at $1 per hour, $5; carfare from Philadelphia to Media and back, 60 cents. Total, $6.60." This amount Stillwell asks Mathues to collect and forward to him minus any charges that may be incurred.

The suffragists almost regained possession of the car today when Miss Anthony went to the constable's garage and asked to hire the machine for a little trip; but somebody warned Mathues, and he arrived just in time to put a stop to the negotiations.

The collection of funds with which to buy in the car and return it to the original owner is proceeding among the suffragists of Delaware County. The anti-suffragists likewise are collecting an "auction fund," and there is promise of plenty of fun when the machine is put up for sale.

BECKER NOW FAVORS M'INTYRE PROPOSAL

Prisoner's Hope Seems to Lie in a John Doe Conspiracy Inquiry.

INFORMERS MIGHT TESTIFY

If One of Them Recanted Application for a New Trial Would be Made—Cockran Silent on Plan.

John F. McIntyre, who was ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker's counsel at his first trial for the murder of Herman Rosenthal," may be called into the case again, it was learned yesterday. Becker and one of his relaties has been in communication with Mr. McIntyre in the last two weeks, and it is said they approe suggestions made by Mr. McIntyre along entirely different lines from those taken by W. Bourke Cockran and Martin T. Manton, Becker's present counsel.

A John Doe conspiracy inquiry before a magistrate is the proceeding suggested by Mr. McIntyre. Becker's friends hope that such a proceeding may lead to the recantation of one of the four informers—Rose, Vallon, Webber and Schepps—or that it may result in papof that James Marshall, the negro witness who confirmed the fact of the Harlem conference, or Charles B. Piltt, Jr., testified falsely against Becker at the second trial. If there were such developments Becker's lawyers would ask for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Assistant District Attorney William A. DeFord said over the telephone from the Hotel Griswold, in New London, Conn., yesterday that he would testify at such a proceeding. Mr. De Ford is said to have heard from another member of the District Attorney's staff a story concerning the making of an affidavit by a witness who testified in relation to the Harlem conference. The story was investigated by District Attorney Perkins, who said that his inquiry showed there was nothing irregular about the incident.

Jack Rose Willing to Testify.

Jack Rose has said he would testify at a John Doe inquiry. None of the other informers has expressed a willingness to be a witness. Harford T. Marshall, once counsel for Bridgie Webber, would probably be called to tell of conversations with Webber in which, he said, Webber asserted that Becker had no part in the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

Mr. McIntyre would not discuss yesterday reports that he had again become interested in Becker's case. Last week he made the announcement that he would not come into the case unless it was at the suggestion of Mr. Cockran or Mr. Manton. Since then he has heard from Becker in reply to a letter from him, conntaining the plan for a conspiracy proceeding. Mrs. Becker was seen coming out of Mr. McIntyre's office yesterday. Her visit there was supposed to have resulted from her talk with her husband in the death house on Tuesday. John Becker has also been in recent touch with Mr. McIntyre.

Becker's reported statement on Tuesday to Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling of the State Prison Commission, to the effect that if the informers could receive a pledge of immunity they would tell a story which would surprise everyone, was taken as an indication that he felt his only hope lay in their recantation.

According to Mr. McIntyre, the informers might recant their testimony under protection of Section 584 of the Penal Law. That section provides for John Doe conspiracy hearings and says that no witness at such a hearing shall be subjected "to any penalty or forfeiture," for any testimony which he may give. Mr. McIntyre interpreted the word "forfeiture" to mean not only that the testimony of the men could not be used against them, but that they could not be placed on trial for Rosenthal's murder in case they recanted the testimony which they gave at Becker's trials.

Letter Speaks of "Frame-up."

Becker's lawyers received yesterday from another lowyer a letter in which Rose is quoetd as saying when he was in the Tombs that Webber and Vallon were trying to "frame up" Becker. Mr. Cockran refused to discuss the letter, but it was understood that it was written by Rose himself to a lawyer who was once employed by Becker.

"I've got a splitting headache, and I am in terrible shape," Rose was quoted as saying. "Webber and Vallon are trying to frame up Becker. I want you to come and see me right away."

Rose was in this city yesterday in connection with his moving-picture interests, but he returned to Medford, Mass., last night, his secretary said at the Hotel Maryland.

Mr. Cockran issued this statement yesterday in disavowal of statements purporting to have come from his office and from Becker:

"Considering the awful position in which he is placed, Becker begs the press to refrain from attributing to him any statements that are not made over his own signature, or any plans or purposes that are not specifically avowed by his counsel. Mr. Cockran adds to this his own disavowal of the campaign of publicity attributed to him by the newspapers. He has no qualifications for such a task and never dreamed of undertaking it."

Mr. Cockran said he had no announcement to make regarding any of Becker's future legal proceedings.

ROCKEFELLER STARTS WEST

Had Planned Cleveland Trip, but Hesitated When Morgan Was Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 14.—John D. Rockefeller started for Cleveland last night on the Lake Shore limited. A truck load of trunks was sent from his estate to Harmon this morning. Mr. Rockefeller had a private car attached to train No. 19. Inquiries for Mr. Rockefeller in the afternoon at Pocantico Hills brought the response that he was not there. Employes said Mr. Rockefeller was there at noon, but refused to admit that he had gone.

Mr. Rockefeller had planned to go to Cleveland a week ago but the shooting of J. Pierpont Morgan changed his plans.

DYNAMITE TO OPEN CANAL.

Big Charge Will Be Exploded to Clear a Way for Warships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 14.—In an effort to lighten the load on the big slide in Culebra Cut, a large quantity of dynamite will be exploded in one charge during the next few days and dredges will immediately remove the debris.

A temporary small channel is being dug through Tuesday's slide to permit the passage of of battleships.

POLITICAL RALLY TONIGHT.

Young Men's Democratic League Will Open Campaign.

The Young Men's Democratic League of New York, four months old, and with 1,825 members, will start the 1914 campaign tonight. Many of the members were in the Wilson and Glynn College Men's Leagues. Thirty-five members of the Executive Committee had a dinner in the New York Athletic Club last night. It was announced that a political rally would be held tonight in front of the League headquarters, at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street.

"Home Rule," one of the issues the league intends to keep before the public, is to be the chief topic of tonight's rally. The speakers include Frank D. Shelley, President of the league, who was Chairman of the Wilson College Men's League Campaign Committee, and Thomas J. Sheridan, who held a similar position in last year's campaign for Governor Glynn. Francis D. Gallatin is Treasurer of the league and Paul J. McCauley Secretary.

The activities of the League will not be confined to college men. The membership includes mechanics, street sweepers, and clerks, and any young Democrat is eligible for membership. There are many young Tammany organization men on the rolls. The League will work with the party organizations, it was said, except when circumstances may require indorsement of independent candidates.

John W. Keller, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Speakers' Committee, and Alfred J. Talley, were among the speakers last night.

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A good rate of interest, together with our "Safety Limits," makes our Guaranteed Mortgages the safest and best form of investment. Buy our

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10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail. Rates from $2.00 up.

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(Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.)

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Will accept orders To-day & To-morrow, for

Men's Sack Suits

Made-to-measure at the very unusual price of

$22.50

Regularly $30.00 to 38.50

Tailored from the most fashionable suitings, in extremely light or medium weights.

An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest.

The Summer "Rule of Three"

1. Bathing 2. Sports 3. B.V.D.

REGULATE your summer days and ways by this simple "Rule of Three", and you'll feel "*simply great*".

We put B.V.D. *last*, but lots of men put it *first*. Put it on, and you'll know why.

Firmly insist upon seeing the B.V.D. Red Woven Label, and firmly refuse to take any Athletic Underwear without it. Then you'll get properly cut, correctly made, long-service underwear—the most for your money.

On every B.V.D. Undergarment is sewed

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MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

B.V.D. Closed Crotch Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A. 4-30-07—9-15-14) $1.00 and upward the Suit.

B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c and upward the Garment.

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Razors
Auto Strop $5
Clark's $1
Durham Dem... 35c
Ever Ready..... $1
Gem $1
Gillette $4.49
Mark Cross.... 23c
Nev-a-hone Strop, 50c, 75c up
Riker Special Strop, 23c, 59c

Blades
Auto Strop, 6... 50c
Clark's, 5..... 25c
Durham, 5..... 45c
Gem, Jr., 7..... 35c
Gillette, 12 ..... 89c
Ever Ready, 6.. 30c

Toilet Water
Florida 35c
Incensia 75c
Lilas Arly.... $2.50
Lady Mary .. $1.50
Lily of Valley, 25c, 50c
Rose 25c, 50c
Violet Excelsia, 75c, $1.50
Heliotrope 25c
Charmona $1

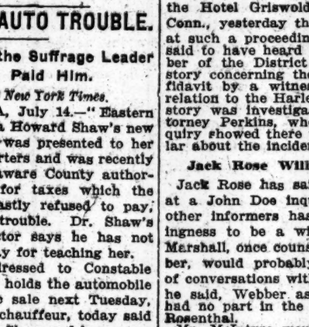
Rubberset Shaving Brush for Travelers

Brush unscrews and packs in metal handle. Bristles are set in hard rubber and can't come out. Well made and with proper care should last a lifetime.
Small size..... 49c
Large size..... 79c

Thylo Rubber Beard Softener..... 23c

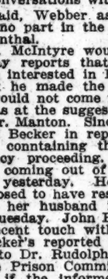
Adjustable Shaving Mirror

Plain mirror on one side and magnifying mirror on the other; has strong nickel frame; hangs or stands..... $2.69



VIVAUDOU Peroxide Shaving Powder

In powder form for dusting directly in the shaving cup or on the brush. Immediately raises a rich, creamy lather that lasts until through shaving. Leaves the skin soft and smooth without any redness or tenderness..... 20c



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Will quickly soften the beard without having any ill effect on the skin, such as biting or stinging. You'll get genuine satisfaction out of every bit of this fine stick, put up in handsome nickel cases at..... 20c

VIVAUDOU Peroxide Shaving Cream

Applied directly to the face it raises a soft lasting lather immediately, without the least waste. Economical and pleasant to use. Spreads thoroughly over the face. No beard so wiry that it does not soften. 20c

Riker's Cold Cream

is made from only the purest ingredients. In handy tubes for traveling..... 15c, 25c

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Rubber Corker which slips over cork and neck of bottle and prevents contents of bottle from spilling, with each bottle of **Riker's Antiseptis**, a highly efficient antiseptic and prophylactic mouth wash, gargle and nasal spray. Bottle, 25c 45c 90c

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A cooling and protecting lotion to keep the face soft and smooth after shaving. Per bottle..... 25c

Styptic Pencil, 10c
Nail File.... 10c
Nail Clip .. 25c
Pocket Comb, 10c
Folding Pocket Scissors, in case 25c

Talcum
Corylopsis..... 15c
Williams 15c
Colgate's 15c
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Riveris 20c
Squibbs 15c
Violet Excel..... 15c
Lady Mary..... 50c
Lilas Arly..... 50c
Incensia 35c

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Heats water for shaving in 30 seconds. Attaches to any electric light socket $3

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Included Are Suits, Topcoats and Overcoats

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$40.00	Gray Mixtures	$20.00
$40.00	Fancy Worsteds	20.00
$40.00	Fancy Tweeds	20.00
$35.00	Overplaids	17.50
$35.00	Blue Serges	17.50
$35.00	Fancy Mixtures	17.50
$30.00	Blue Flannels	15.00
$30.00	Gray Flannels	15.00
$30.00	Pencil Stripes	15.00
$30.00	Tartan Plaids	15.00
$30.00	Silk Mixtures	15.00
$30.00	Fancy Tweeds	15.00
$30.00	Homespuns	15.00
$30.00	Shepherd Checks	15.00
$25.00	Fancy Mixtures	12.50
$20.00	Glen Urquharts	10.00
$20.00	Overplaids	10.00
$20.00	Fancy Mixtures	10.00
$20.00	Blue Serges	10.00
$20.00	Tartan Plaids	10.00
$12.00	Mohair Suits	6.00
$12.00	Palm Beach Suits	6.00

Smith Gray Prices	WINTER SUITS	Our Prices
$35.00	Blue Serges	$17.50
$35.00	Overplaids	17.50
$35.00	Fancy Mixtures	17.50
$30.00	Blue Serges	15.00
$30.00	Tartan Plaids	15.00
$30.00	Gray Mixtures	15.00
$25.00	Overplaids	12.50
$25.00	Tartan Plaids	12.50
$25.00	Glen Urquharts	12.50

Smith Gray Prices	WINTER SUITS	Our Prices
$20.00	Overplaids	$10.00
$20.00	Tartan Plaids	10.00
$20.00	Gray Mixtures	10.00

Smith Gray Prices	FULL DRESS CLOTHING	Our Prices
$50.00	Dress Coats	$25.00
$50.00	Dinner Jackets	25.00
$40.00	Dress Coats	20.00
$40.00	Dinner Jackets	20.00
$35.00	Dinner Jackets	17.50
$35.00	Dress Coats	17.50
$30.00	Dress Coats	15.00
$30.00	Dinner Jackets	15.00
$12.00	Dress Trousers	6.00
$10.00	Dress Trousers	5.00

Smith Gray Prices	FALL TOPCOATS	Our Prices
$35.00	Covert Cloths	$17.50
$35.00	Blacks	17.50
$30.00	Fancy Mixtures	15.00
$30.00	Blacks and Oxfords	15.00
$30.00	Covert Cloths	15.00
$20.00	Blacks and Oxfords	10.00

Smith Gray Prices	WINTER O'COATS At 279 Broadway Only	Our Prices
$35.00	Black Kerseys	$17.50
$35.00	Oxford Kerseys	17.50
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$30.00	Oxford Meltons	15.00
$30.00	Fancy Mixtures	15.00
$30.00	Chinchillas	15.00
$30.00	Balmacaans	15.00

Smith Gray Prices	WINTER O'COATS At 279 Broadway Only	Our Prices
$25.00	Fancy Mixtures	$12.50
$20.00	Fancy Mixtures	10.00
$20.00	Chinchillas	10.00
$20.00	Balmacaans	10.00
$20.00	Black Kerseys	10.00

Smith Gray Prices	FURNISHINGS	Our Prices
50c	Onyx Silk Hose	25c
50c	President Suspenders	25c
50c	Guyot Suspenders	25c
50c	Balbriggan Underwear	25c
50c	White Lisle Underwear	25c
50c	Wash Four-in-hands	25c
50c	Silk Neckwear	25c
$1.50	Silk Neckwear	75c
$2.00	Silk Neckwear	$1.00
25c	Boston Garters	12½c
25c	Paris Garters	12½c
$3.00	Waistcoats	$1.50
$2.00	Pajamas	$1.00

Smith Gray Prices	HATS	Our Prices
$5.00	Straw Hats	$2.50
$4.00	Straw Hats	2.00
$3.00	Straw Hats	1.50
$2.00	Straw Hats	1.00
$10.00	Panamas & Bangkoks	5.00
$5.00	Leghorns & Panamas	3.00
$1.00	Caps..50c 50c Caps	25c
$8.00	Silk Hats	4.00
$5.00	Soft Hats and Derbies	2.50
$3.00	Soft Hats and Derbies	1.50
$2.00	Soft Hats and Derbies	1.00

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

THE BRITISH LOAN.

Chancellor McKENNA said in the House of Commons that the British loan which closed on Saturday is by far the largest ever subscribed in the world's history. Those are big words, but no bigger than the facts justify. They are better justified than they would be in the case of ourselves, under the same conditions, for we are the larger and richer people collectively. Yet against the Chancellor's exultation over a loan of three billion dollars may be placed unutilized credits of our own to approximately the same amount. The Chancellor is right, no such financial conditions ever were known, and the two sets of figures are connected much more directly than by mere association. England, to be sure, has no direct command over our credits, and we are not reported to have any appreciable direct share in the subscription to the British loan. Yet the terms on which this and other loans can be floated will settle the terms of credit in this country, and will control the prices put on what we sell.

Credit is one great cost of commerce, and the British loan sets up a new standard. No other borrower in England can get credit below the Government rate of 4½ per cent. That will put the British money market above ours for the first time in financial history, except under brief and exceptional conditions. The British rate also is the minimum in the world's money market. For the first time it happens that nobody with an idle dollar need invest it at less than the British rate. Tax burdens and exemptions and motives of patriotism confuse questions of pure credit, but the British credit is so good that some Americans would rather lend to England at going terms than lend to the United States for less. The appeal would be made in the first place to those who are making profits in the supply of munitions to England. They want their pay in dollars, but they have the intelligence to consider, and England has the intelligence to offer, an equivalent in paper. If the direct purveyors will not consider questions of that kind it will be done by the banker middlemen. There is indeed a belief that England has financed much of its purchases through banking credits, the dollars having been spent, but the pounds not having been paid. The terms of the equivalence would be fixed by the popular appreciation of the offer, since the bankers buy nothing to keep. At present the appreciation of the ultimate consumers among investors would be based on financial reasons. Later on sentimental reasons might even improve the present high appreciation of British solvency and good faith. If it ever should appear that the fate of ideals of government and commerce common to England and this country were dependent upon the success of a British loan here, fountains of wealth would be tapped which now are sealed through doubt of any such necessity being possible.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

When Baron D'ERLANGER, at a meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company in England, announced the postponement of the project of building the tunnel under the English Channel, he said: "When this war is "terminated it will be for the men "who have done their duty on the "battlefield and carried it to a suc- "cessful issue—for them and for "them alone—to determine whether "this scheme, if it had been carried "out before the beginning of the war, "would have been an advantage or a "disadvantage." This, of course, is the proper attitude on the part of those financially concerned, but the writers in France are free to let their imaginations wander over the tunnel question, which is of keenest interest to them, and HENRI CARRE, in a recent number of La Grande Revue, has summed up the pros and cons with system and thoroughness and makes a number of interesting calculations.

He takes up, among other things, the possibility of a temporary blockade of the Channel ports, preventing the importation of food supplies. Each year, he says, England receives from abroad about 10,000,000 tons of these supplies, or something like 28,000 tons a day. If the tunnel were built in accordance with the latest plans made for it, about 24,000 tons a day could be brought from France by this underground way. There is a certain naïveté in the following out of the supposed situation. The English would be cut down 4,000 tons, but then they could eat less fruit and grocery stuffs, of which, M. CARRE remarks, they consume enormous quantities. He is far too courteous to hint at the benefit to the British constitution of a certain degree of French frugality, but it is evidently in his mind. Moreover, he reminds his readers that with the Channel ports closed, there still would remain at least a partial communication with America, and that would help. In fact, he goes into his argument with so much particular zest that one sees the provision trains already in motion over the unlaid tracks, and one worries a little over the ability of America to make up those 4,000 tons of good things.

RUMANIA.

Untruth at all is a kind of tribute to truth. That it succeeds so much is owing to man's first and simple inclination to believe what he is told and to accept the word of promise at its par value. Disbelief and distrust are secondary. At least, if this be not true it remains for the casuist to account for the spectacle of Germany demanding from Rumania her word of honor to remain neutral in this war. She is desired at the same time to afford facilities for the transportation of arms to Turkey. In return she would receive some coveted territory and obtain the promise of certain other things, among them an undertaking on the part of Austria-Hungary to be more polite in the future. It would doubtless take the form of a treaty, that is to say, all the stipulations of the bargain would be written down, and then the Teutonic allies would be protected against a thrust in the ribs from Rumania by—a scrap of paper! Germany has treated awkward treaties as if they were scraps of paper. It was her own Chancellor who thus referred to the treaty that guaranteed Belgium's neutrality.

And yet Germany desires a thing no more formidable than a treaty from Rumania and would be very pleased to get it. She would trust it, too; not absolutely, of course, but yet a great deal, as people have to trust each other, whether they like to or not. Rumania's position is very difficult. She is the immediate neighbor of two enemies, each insisting that she either take sides or declare finally that she won't; if she elects to remain neutral she is likely to have afterward the ill will of both. There is a greater risk of loss than hope of gain in whatever she does. She is probably more dangerous to the Teutonic allies than Italy is. Many experts think so. Therefore she is in a position to insist that her neutrality should be well rewarded by Germany and Austria, but alas! Germany and Austria beaten might be unable to redeem their half of the scrap of paper.

THE BLINDNESS OF NOT SEEING.

The Imperial German Government began, not long ago, to complain that it was altogether in the dark about the condition of public opinion in the United States. All the means of transatlantic cable communication were in the hands of the enemy, and although many messages were allowed to reach Berlin from outside, the British censor could let, hinder, and edit. Meteorological conditions in the Summer were unfavorable to the operation of transatlantic wireless, Sayville to Berlin, so that communication by that means was imperfect.

So it was possible that American sentiment had been wantonly misrepresented in Germany. Who could tell? Even Count BERNSTORFF could not tell. Therefore, before the answer was written to Mr. WILSON'S second Lusitania note, Dr. DERNBURG and Dr. MEYER-GERHARD, who had been in the United States continuously from the beginning of the war and who had been in a position to watch American sentiment crystallize, were by special permission of the enemy safely restored to Germany. They were to bring truth and understanding. But the German note written in the light of their report disclosed a misunderstanding of American sentiment only deeper and more bewildering. And now we have the text of Dr. MEYER-GERHARD'S interpretation of the American attitude toward Germany. It was printed in the Rote Tag shortly after his arrival in Berlin, and was intended, no doubt, to be restraining, though it contained the following menacing ambiguity:

> The large extent of the contracts and the entire alteration of factories for the sole purpose of creating ammunition must be sincerely regretted by all interested in the maintenance of friendly relations between Germany and the United States.

It was intended, no doubt, to convey an undistorted impression of American feeling, though it contained this dangerous distortion:

> But correctly to judge the American people it must be borne in mind that in its overwhelming majority it is opposed to the shipment of war material. If it came to a popular vote, I have been assured, the majority of the American people would express themselves as opposed to the shipment of war supplies.

It was intended, no doubt, to inform Germans, in values of their own comprehension, as to the true nature of the American grievance, and then got it inverted as follows:

> In the United States Germany is reproached for having violated the neutrality of Belgium, and is charged with having pledged itself to militarism in order to conquer the whole world! Finally, and not least, the violent death of American citizens on the Lusitania has influenced sentiment adversely toward Germany.

Finally and not least!

Dr. MEYER-GERHARD admits that an "average German" can scarcely understand why American opinion should be against Germany for its violation of Belgium, which had surrendered her neutrality beforehand; how American intelligence can mistake "the German people in arms" for a German militarism that does not exist, nor "why American citizens had to put themselves in "danger by traveling on an English "ship." And at the last he adds, most characteristically, the German innuendo:

> This is not the place to inquire how such views as are held are created on the other side of the Atlantic.

A more hopeless misunderstanding of American sentiment than Dr. MEYER-GERHARD'S, considering the opportunities he had for knowing it, we cannot imagine, unless it be that of Dr. DERNBURG. That either of them can promote a German understanding of the American point of view seems doubtful. They do not understand it themselves. While here they would not believe anything they wished not to believe, nor see anything they wished not to see, not even the possibility that a representative of the Imperial German Government could err in his perceptions; and they have undertaken to represent American sentiment to a Foreign Office that will believe nothing unfavorable to Germany that comes to it by cable, and nothing whatever from the United States unless it comes from a German-American source.

The darkness complained of by VON JAGOW is the darkness of the German mind, hermetically sealed against light. It is the darkness of a racial delusion—the delusion that only Germans are right; all the rest of mankind is wrong. One moment of freedom from this madness would illuminate a vast space in German perceptions. The attitude of the United States toward Germany would become as clear as a syllogism. The sentiment of all democracy in the world is against Germany in this war, and will be to the very end. The United States is a great democracy. So what is bound to be the sentiment of the people of the United States toward Germany? If Germany has not the answer it must be that she really does not want to know. The sentiment of the world's democracy is not anti-German; it is anti-militaristic. Democracy and autocracy cannot exist in peace on earth forever. One shall prevail. Autocracy joined the issue. Democracy defends itself. Germany does not fight for existence. The German ideal of the will to govern does. Against it is the will to freedom. And the greater Germany's success in arms the greater her weakness will be, because the democracy of the whole world fighting for existence would be an irresistible power.

THE CITY'S GROWTH.

The increase of the city's population is less than some boomers have calculated, but is not far from reasonable expectations. It was not to be expected that the city's main growth should continue to be in Manhattan. More than $300,000,000 has been pledged to an effort to prevent it, and success is at hand, with benefit and profit to all concerned. Manhattan has grown about four thousand in each of the last five years, a total gain of less than 1 per cent. But that is the population by residences, the sleeping population. Nobody imagines that the day population of Manhattan shows that paltry gain. The swelling figures of the passenger carriers show that the number of those who come to Manhattan for business or pleasure is exceeding the past rates of increase. Larger districts of the central borough are depopulated nightly in the manner of the Wall Street district, but are busier than ever in the hours of business. But those who trade and take their pleasure in Manhattan are living at home in larger numbers.

While Manhattan's rate of growth is under 1 per cent., the rate of the Bronx is 37 per cent., and of Queens over 39 per cent. That is what was planned. They are nearly empty, and need filling. Brooklyn is more like Manhattan in being more nearly full. Its rate of growth is therefore only 10 per cent. It is a wonder that it is so large, for the sections of the city now reached by the dual subway are small, and travel facilities are as necessary to growth of population as water to vegetable growth. As transit facilities become more nearly equalized the Bronx must succumb like Manhattan, and the growth of the city must lie east and south, rather than north.

It is cause for relief rather than alarm. Manhattan has sacrificed itself for its dependent boroughs like the bird which plucks the feathers from its own breast. Manhattan's values have ceased to grow, apart from new buildings, in the old fashion. The subway enterprise was undertaken on the idea that the growth of values would finance it; there has been disappointment as far as Manhattan was concerned. But the values are leaping in the outer boroughs, and the process has hardly begun. They are additional values, not values at the expense of Manhattan.

The values of Manhattan are commercial chiefly, and will be more so. Manhattan has limited and very choice residential districts, and large apartment house districts. But Manhattan lacks the cheap family residences which are attracting residents from the districts depopulated. Thousands are able to live in houses with light and air on all sides, with grass and trees in sight, and with land and water pleasures convenient. The "flat" which is able to compete with those attractions must be of a quality and cost out of the reach of the great majority.

PARCEL POST EXTENSION.

A Washington dispatch brings the welcome news that the parcel post is to be improved. Already it was a much appreciated Government service, and the improvements touch the right spot. The limits of size are enlarged so that the commercial crates are to be admissible. They are the most convenient as well as the standard package, and a limit which excluded them denied the facilities of the service to the families who might wish to get fruit or berries or other country packages. Moreover the Post Office will give receipts. Without receipts the commercial use of the parcel post service was crippled. The bills at letter rates traveled both faster and surer than the goods in the parcel post. When the goods failed to arrive suspicion was created at both ends of the line. Were they billed without being sent? Were they received without being paid for? No service which did not help to answer such questions could compete on even terms with those who answered them indisputably without any extra charge, and as a mere incident of the service.

There lies the thorn beneath the rose. Is the competition on fair terms, and if on unfair terms with Government assistance, how can it be used with a clear conscience? For example, the Government is to charge a cent for its postal parcel receipt, and very craftily is to require the clerical work to be done by the sender. A stamp for the receipt will be attached to the package, and the receipt will be sent to the addressee. The express companies do their own clerical work, and are not allowed to charge for the receipt. Will the Interstate Commerce Commission, which regulated the express companies into a deficit, take note of the Government's action, and allow the express companies to increase their charges correspondingly?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Modern Warfare in the Jungle. Imagine that you live in an untroubled, uncivilized way on the bank of a river amid dense palms on the east coast of a country called Africa. Nothing has happened there for a very long time. Perhaps nothing ever did happen. Then one day up the river from the sea comes a boat so big that it slops the water over. It is higher than the palms. When it stops men come ashore. They decide to reconstruct the ground according to some purpose of their own. That takes them many days, and when the work is done they rest. Weeks pass. The landscape assimilates the boat. The strange people who came with it, and are still related to it, are included among the other facts of existence on a river bank in a palm grove; and so the world is likely to go on again smoothly forever but for something that appears in the sky—something like a bird, only a thousand times larger. The men of the boat are evidently superstitious. They regard the bird as an omen of evil, and shoot at it. It does them no harm. It loiters about in the sky, with apparently no predatory designs. However, the men are right, for in a little while terrific sounds are heard, followed by cloud balls which have the force of lightning and destroy whatever is near them as they fall. The men hurl cloud balls back in the direction from which the others come. When it stops the boat is badly damaged, many men are dead, and hundreds of beautiful palm trees lie uprooted. A week later the bird appears again, and cloud balls follow as before, only this time they come faster and fall always nearer, and fewer and fewer are returned from the boat, until at last the boat is a helpless mass and nearly all the men are dead. Then the great bird flies away with a contented sort of air.

It is a strange thing to happen in a palm grove, and if you are told that it had to happen because 115,000,000 people in the heart of another continent are at war with 800,000,000 other people scattered over all the continents of the world, in the name of civilization, you may have no more the deeper meaning of it than those who read the next day a report from the British Admiralty that the German commerce destroying cruiser Koenigsberg, having taken refuge up the shallow Rufiji River, in East Africa, screened by dense palms, was found by an aeroplane and shelled by monitors to whose gunners she was invisible. Their fire was directed by signals from the aeroplane. That explains quite unmiraculously everything that happened in the palm grove.

Birds Singing to the Cannon's Roar. A nightingale doing its ambitious best to lift its song above the roar of a battery of heavy guns has so astonished a British soldier at the front in Northern France that he writes home about it. "I will roar you, an' t'were any nightingale" may not be so far-fetched after all. It will be a disappointment to the poets who from time immemorial have consigned the "sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly," to quiet forest sanctuaries. Moreover, all the birds seem to like the noise, our letter writer adds. Not only the nightingale, but thrushes, greenfinches, wood pigeons, and the usually shy golden oriole fill the bushes within a hundred yards of the batteries and sing mightily.

Have we here the same sort of impulse which urges the dog to yelp when our friend "tries it over" on our piano? Those who can endure them declare that pet canaries like an accompaniment; whistling will do, but the louder the better, and there must be many country dwellers who have noticed the sudden burst of song induced by a railway train tearing through quiet meadows. One would suppose, however, that the ear which responds to the wriggle of a worm under bark or under ground would be shattered rather than pleasantly tickled by the report of cannon. It is truly hard to believe, especially in the case of Philomel, that this can be a matter of aesthetic enjoyment. Perhaps it's just nerves, or it may be the same motive that makes people shout in the subway—they want to be heard.

Other Results of Military Training. It is a comprehensive scheme for military training that is proposed by the Militia Committee of the National Security League. Almost from the cradle to the grave would it keep an eye and a finger on the citizen. Perhaps the committee has been animated by that time-honored principle of the art of barter that you must ask a great deal more than you expect to get in order to be able to make concessions. In order to get what it wants the Security League will find it the part of wisdom to emphasize the social and personal values of military training, which are many and important. That sensible and righteous abhorrence of compulsory military service which is so deeply grounded in the American people has caused them always to turn a wary and inquiring countenance upon any proposal for general and extended military training. The horror, amazement, and sense of insecurity engendered by the breaking out and the events of the present war have much modified that former attitude of skepticism and disapproval. But it will do no harm, even yet, to show those who might be called upon to defend the country some time that for a reasonable amount of time and effort spent in military training they will receive full value.

The "tired business man," for instance, will get much more physical benefit out of two weeks spent at such a military training camp as that which is to be held at Plattsburg than he would experience from a fortnight's trailing of a fishline over the stern of a rowboat or spreading of dust and gasoline odors along country roads in the wake of an automobile. For young men in college and of the same age in business there is no better physical education than the frequent military drill. It takes the slouch out of them, mentally and physically, as no set gymnasium practice or athletic sport can do. The freshman in college slouches in gait and posture, and more or less in mind, because "all the fellows" walk and stand that way. The military drill straightens their spines, throws back their shoulders, and makes them alert, quick, and precise in movement. Both they and their elders would get training in nerve and eye correlation in target practice, in personal and community hygiene and sanitation in camp life, and throughout aplenty of hard work for their muscles, which would be a good thing for both of them.

On What a Nation Thrives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to congratulate you on the editorials which have recently appeared in your journal. They treat important subjects of the present day in a broad and dispassionate manner quite uncommon in American newspapers. Yesterday's article, "Illusory War Profits," is, I think, particularly commendable and necessary at this time.

It is time the American people realized that the interdependence of nations and the interdependence of interests within the nations is such that America as a whole cannot thrive so long as the European war continues. It is probably true that because of the vast shipments of war materials and foodstuffs we are in better condition than we would be if the conditions which prevailed at the time of the outbreak of the war had continued.

War or no war, America will not thrive and develop as she should until the executive and legislative branches of this Government cease their unfair hectoring and their incompetent supervision of financial and industrial interests. There should be general laws and Governmental control sufficient to insure fair and honest business methods, but until America follows the example of Germany—encourages enterprise and combinations of capital, ceases to make labor combinations a privileged class outside of the laws which govern others, and encourages co-operation among rival interests—we will steadily fall behind in the race.

A MANUFACTURER.

New York, July 13, 1915.

Irrelevant Necessities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am greatly puzzled by the comment that I hear on the controversy between the United States and Germany. Either I am thinking awry or the most of those with whom I have talked are doing so.

Are we not taking our stand upon the recognised principles of international law dealing with merchantmen at sea in time of war? Is not our whole contention with Germany simply that submarine warships must not imperil the lives of ships of American citizens by acting in a manner different from that prescribed by international law for all warships of belligerent countries? If this is so, what have Britain's offences against international law to do with our dispute with Germany? What have Germany's supposed military or naval "necessities" to do with it? Are we or are we not standing upon a definite principle? If we are, how can we compromise that principle?

THOMAS F. WOODLOCK.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 12, 1915.

SINGER OF "LA MARSEILLAISE."

[The body of Claude Joseph Roguet de Lisle, who composed "The Marseillaise," was placed yesterday in the Hotel des Invalides, Paris.]

Up from the land of fair Provence,
Land of the vineyard and olive green,
Flushed with a new hope's radiance
Glow of glorious visions seen,
Joyous Marseilles' Battalion came,
Singing a song since known to fame.

List as the drums the quickstep beat!
List to the Chant of Liberty!
Ringing through dawn or noonday heat—
"Allons enfants de la Patrie!"
List to the chant on the dusty way,
"Death to the tyrant! Vive le Marseillais!"

Orchards and vineyards caught up the song,
France seemed but waiting that martial lay,
Born of poet's heart-beats strong!
Sung by the sons of the South that day,
Voicing the hero-soul of strife,
Marching song of a nation's life!

Days of Terror that chant ushered in,
Falling of thrones and baubles and crowns—
Bastile walls and guillotine,
Sack of Tuileries, Temple frowns.
Heard that Chant of the Marseillais,
"Le jour de gloire est arrivé."

Reds of the Mid! The song you sung
Thrilled the hearts of all who heard!
Song of a people with hearts tense-strung,
Rhythm that every pulse quick stirred!
Echoes that song as France now pays
Honor to singer of "La Marseillaise!"

H. T. SUDDUTH.

IN THE NAME OF DOLLARS.

Mechanism of an Organized Protest to the State Department.

New York, July 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We take the liberty of inclosing for your perusal under cover two letters that we have just distributed among all of our retailers. The response on the part of our friends has been immediate and complete. Practically every one of our customers has sent to the State Department at Washington a copy of the inclosed letter addressed to the State Department on each firm's individual letterhead. The work promises to become universal, and we trust that united efforts will prove strong enough to induce the State Department at Washington to make the most strenuous efforts in behalf of importers of German and Austrian merchandise, so that they can receive the goods that they have bought and want to distribute among their customers in time for this Fall's business.

Is there any way whereby, after you have read the inclosed letters, you, through your columns, can come to the assistance of one of the largest and most important bodies of merchants in this country? We shall appreciate the courtesy of a reply, and remain,

STERNBERGER & KALISHER.

[First Inclosure.]

New York, July 7, 1915.

Dear Sir: We beg leave to call your attention to the present blockade that has been inaugurated by the British Government against all neutral and enemy ports in Europe out of which German or Austrian merchandise has in the past been exported to this country. The importers in the City of New York and elsewhere have been making constant representation to the State Department at Washington, both by letter and personal appeals, in the hope of obtaining relief through the State Department at Washington, but because of the desire on the part of the Department not to recognize a certain order that was issued by the British Council, putting a so-called blockade into effect, the Government cannot officially take action in the matter.

We believe that if we can obtain your assistance in the way of inclosed letter, directed to the State Department showing the loss you are going to suffer in sales because of the non-receipt of orders of foreign merchandise placed by you with your importer last Spring, and if such a letter is sent by every retail merchant in the United States to the State Department at Washington, they, seeing the tremendous importance of the matter, might be induced to take such steps as will vitiate the blockade that now is in complete effect. For your information we would say that all shipments out of Germany and Austria ceased completely on June 15. The British Government has positively refused to issue another permit which will allow of the shipment of any German or Austrian merchandise out of any neutral port of Europe. Naturally any merchandise shipped out of an enemy port is bound to be confiscated.

May we suggest your forwarding to the State Department, Washington, the inclosed letter written on your letterhead? Now is the time to strike for assistance from the Government, to relieve a situation which is going to work a hardship on every merchant whether he be an importer, jobber, or retailer in this country. In addition to the tremendous losses that this country is going to suffer, because of this blockade, we call your particular attention to the tremendous losses to the South because of the impossibility of exporting its cotton to neutral ports in Europe. This alone would be a factor that should induce you to take the same steps with the State Department at Washington that we have taken and have been taking for some time past—namely, steps that would lead toward the relief of an intolerable situation.

If you desire any further information on the subject of the order that was issued by the British Council, and also to what extent the British blockade has interfered with the importation of merchandise as well as the exportation of raw cotton, we shall be pleased to have such information furnished to you.

Thanking you for your valuable assistance to us in this matter, we remain,

Yours truly,

STEINBERGER & KALISHER.

[Second Inclosure.]

July 1, 1915.

State Department, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: We have been advised by many of our importers that orders placed with them prior to March 1 as well as subsequent to that date will not be delivered unless the blockade that Great Britain has declared against neutral ports in Europe can be lifted.

Contracts that we have placed with our importers are bona fide ones, and we shall, to a greater or lesser extent, insist upon their fulfillment. This is a stand that we would not care to take, but necessity might compel us to do so. The losses that we shall suffer because of nondelivery of merchandise bought will be more than we can describe at the present moment, and in order to avert such losses and to bring before you the importance of providing relief for the importers who cannot deliver their merchandise to us because of this present existing blockade on the part of Great Britain, we ask you to endeavor by all means in your power to suggest to Great Britain the advisability of allowing such merchandise as we have contracted for to pass into the hands of the importers from whom we bought same. If Congress were in session today, we would, through our Representatives, make our appeal to you, but inasmuch as there is no session on at the present time, we are compelled to turn directly to the State Department.

We trust you will give this matter your earnest consideration.

Arithmetic of German Losses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting upon a London Morning Post dispatch giving the total Prussian war losses as about 1,500,000, you say that the addition of the Bavarian, Saxon, Wuerttemberg and naval losses, not included in the Prussian lists, would at least double the figure, making a total of 3,000,000. Permit me to point out that this involves an error. The Bavarian, Saxon and Wuerttemberg army contingents comprise only 24 per cent. of the entire German army, contributing, as they do, six army corps to a total of twenty-five army corps in times of peace, and a corresponding strength in time of war. All the other German States and territories, (Hesse, Baden, Alsace, Lorraine, &c.,) belong to the Prussian army organization, and their losses are included in the Prussian lists. In order, therefore, to arrive at the total German losses, one must add about 31 per cent. to the Prussian losses instead of 100 per cent., and a round million would thus have to be deducted from the total of 3,000,000 losses mentioned in your dispatch. The naval losses, while by no means light, are insignificant when compared with the losses on land.

It must be remembered that while Germany publishes full and detailed casualty lists, she has never authorized statements as to total losses, and the compilations made from time to time by English correspondents, while ostensibly based on the number of names in published casualty lists, cannot be regarded as anything but guesswork, since nearly every list contains duplications, corrections and so forth, which render exact or even approximate compilations quite impossible. It is evident, therefore, that the total German losses in killed, wounded and missing are very materially below the figure that a gross compilation of published casualty lists would yield. F. W. HEHMEYER.

New York, July 13, 1915.

Dynamite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What restrictions are there on the sale of dynamite? The ease with which Holt provided himself with explosives and firearms indicates that there are practically no restrictions. Can any irresponsible person buy dynamite? GEORGE HARRIS,

President Emeritus of Amherst College.

Bar Harbor, Me., July 10, 1915.

WAR IS MAN'S SACRIFICE TO FAITH.

Blindly in the Valley of Darkness He Seeks a Precious Thing—But What of the Obsessions of Slothful Peace?

By OLIN DANTZLER WANNAMAKER

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.
July 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude of a large proportion of our people toward Europe at war has been one of mingled horror, condemnation, and self-complacency. With all our excellent traits we are still somewhat given, as in the days of Dickens, to a certain shallow sense of the all-rightness of our own country and its ideals and the accompanying assumption that Europe really shares this admiration for the great Republic. It is, indeed, just possible that we, the youngest of the nations, may even rival China, the oldest, in the strength of this obsession concerning our own greatness and goodness. It is also barely conceivable that we may be awakened some day with as rude a shock to see ourselves in the eyes of others as China has been brought to her senses by all the burly barbarians she scorned. This spirit appeared notably early in the present cataclysm. We gloried through sermon, address, and printed article in our own love of peace and order, and lamented the lapse into barbarism of our European brothers.

The platitude has been said over to us till it has become a siren song of ease and self-satisfaction: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." It is needful that we ask at this time whether peace has also its shameful defeats, and especially whether war has its victories no less precious than those of peace. The hard code of the world still half barbaric assigns to the victor "the fruits of victory"—territory, indemnity, superior influence in the councils of nations. This barbarous code we rightly repudiate, but we Americans of the present generation, onlookers at the stupendous tragedy of the nations, are disposed to forget those fruits, not of victory, but of war, which may be assigned by no conclave of the powers, which fall as often to the vanquished as to the victors—nay, perhaps, to the vanquished more often—fruits as precious as any grown in the gardens of peace. We appear mainly oblivious of the fruits of the spirit of utter devotion, absolute self-surrender, the glad sacrifice of all, even of life, on the altar of a lofty conception or a consuming sense of duty. If we are ever to understand war and to understand and achieve worthy and lasting peace, and if we are to influence Europe in behalf of such peace, we must keep these things in mind, for they are a priceless heritage of the whole human race.

If men believe they are fighting for the right, it avails nothing to dispute the view of any one of the contestants. Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee are both today national heroes in America, and the gulf which separated them in life will soon be forgotten by Americans everywhere, grateful for their examples of fortitude, loyalty, self-sacrifice. We are coming to praise alike the Blue and the Gray, and to remember and commemorate with pitying admiration the dead who died in either color and under either banner on our own battlefields, as fratricidal, at least, as those of the present war. It is not too much to expect that some day all Confederate cemeteries will be national, not sectional, the North rejoicing to claim the dead who there lie buried, and the South glad to recognize the common heart and common heroism of all the sons of the nation, and to wrap her dead in the national flag. So today we must know that Frenchman and German and Serb, Russian, Austrian, Italian, and our kindred of the British Empire, are fighting, each for the right, as God gives him to see the right.

Certainly we are right in esteeming peculiarly fortunate those who shed their blood in defense of the right as God, not merely man, sees the right, yet there is essential truth and sacred comfort to all lovers of humankind in those old words, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." We may well rejoice in the midst of our anguish to know that never since the creation of man has there been exerted on the planet an equal plentifulness of certain virtues without which humanity would be subject to the scorn of the angels, but with which we may well be subject to their envy. Let us Americans who stand by and watch this terrible conflict lay aside the prejudice which so easily besets us that we may honor with fitting praise the arduous labors, the bleeding wounds, the unshaken courage in the presence of unexampled perils of all our brothers in Europe.

For when the nations go up to render their accounts to Jehovah at the end of another century, what record of devotion shall we have made to compare with the tremendous tale of heroism written during these days by all these warring peoples? Can we rest assured that, if our land passes safely through this crisis and is engaged in no war for the remainder of the century, we shall begin the twenty-first century—when Christianity shall have attained its majority—a nobler people than France or England?

Nations are made up in part of individuals, but also in essential part of a subtle something generated by all these individuals in union, a spirit which comes to animate that particular nation and to give it its own distinction among the peoples of the world. Will not, then, those 70 per cent. of the young men of Cambridge and Oxford who have offered, or are offering their bodies to the salvation of their land, contribute to the making of the future race of Englishmen something different and finer than the contribution of an equal number of young Americans who go out from our college halls to mingle in the business of the world, to do their humdrum tasks and earn food and shelter? Shall we be as elevated in spirit as we were when Lowell read the Commemoration Ode to the memory of the Harvard dead?

For if adversity, "like a toad ugly and venomous, wears yet a precious jewel in its head," then war, the greatest of all adversities, wears the great Kohinoor coveted of all true men, the jewel of abandon to the ideal. Mr. Mott, the leader of the World Students' Christian Federation, returned across the Atlantic some months ago to tell us here in sheltered America that "Europe is on the cross." Forgetting the vain follies of autocrat and the sinful blunders of diplomacy, and fixing our thoughts for a moment upon the young men in the ranks of those armies twenty millions strong, we commit no offense against the one most holy cross of history in perceiving that today the men of Europe march up to Calvary. When one of the two sons of Bonar Law, leader of the opposition in Parliament, had gone to the front, and the second came saying, "I, too, must volunteer," the father inquired whether the family had not done its duty in the war. "Yes," answered the young man, "but what about my own duty?" From homes over all England and France and Germany and the other lands the light has gone out, but the darkness which remains is a darkness fragrant and sacred.

Too many of our people care for none of these things. The best of our people are ardently opposed to war and firmly believe that man need not slay man in order to slay that serpent of ease and sloth and selfishness which wraps its slimy length about the tree of our peace, but it is high time that we should seek means for slaying the beast.

Europe looks askance at us. We have made too much of our philanthropy. Neutrality may be a virtue, but it may possibly prove to have been a crime. If it be a virtue, its blessings accrue only to those citizens of the Republic who from lofty, humane, and fraternal motives seek peace and pursue it. Certain it is that we as a people have no just cause to take to ourselves the comfortable unction of superiority in this supreme crisis. Unless we alter our mood and with solemn self-examination, put ourselves into the hands of Providence for either peace or war as righteousness shall require, and in either event for self-denial and the bearing of the cross of humanity, we shall stand condemned in the eyes of the future, while even the aggressor in this terrible conflict shall win at least the crown of heroism. The Europeans are teaching us today a solemn lesson of supreme devotion.

OLIN DANTZLER WANNAMAKER.

BRAIN AND SOUL AT WAR.

A Battle for Supremacy in Which the Soul Is Holding Its Own.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial page today certainly is far and away the best that I have seen for a long time. There is altogether too much peace talk in this land of ours by people who do not know or understand what this war is doing and has to do with the future welfare of the world.

To begin with, the soul and brain are battling for supremacy. Germany and Austria, who have less spirituality than the other nations, represent brain. They are doing, and will continue to do, everything that brain, with all its vast power, can invent. There will be no question of right, no question of the feelings of others, any more than there has been up to the present time. We must not look for it or expect it. It is a battle to the finish, with no quarter given and every advantage taken that brain, in its desperation and fear, can invent.

At the present time soul, represented by the Allies, has succeeded in getting brain, represented by Germany and Austria, into a trap. They are like a huge rat which rushes from one end of its trap to the other, only to find that it is impossible to break out. The rat, however, is wearing itself out, and it is only a question of time when it will die from sheer exhaustion.

I have just returned from a five months' study of conditions in England and France, and I am not among those who look for a speedy ending of the war. In my opinion, we shall see several years pass ere peace is restored. The soldiers at the front are not fighting for anything but the world's liberty, not alone in Europe; the peace of the world is at stake.

It behooves Americans to stop and think and then to prepare for what is sure to take place in our own country, for so sure as the rising of the sun, we will see here actions that will make Belgium pale unto insignificance. GEORGE H. PROCTOR.

New York, July 11, 1915.

The Sober Soldier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Lord Kitchener's counsel to the British soldiers at the beginning of the war he said, amongst other things, "Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound, so keep constantly on your guard against any excesses. * * * In this new experience you will find temptation in wine, &c." The French Government likewise took a strong hand in condemning and stopping the use of absinthe. Is it possible to believe that such precautions or policy on the part of either the British or French authorities have been cast aside and that either Government is now indulging, as Miss Jane Addams publicly states, in such detrimental artificial means of instilling pluck and bravery into the hearts of their fighting men? T. M. MARSON.

New York, July 12, 1915.

OUR OPEN PURSE.

An Englishwoman Writes About Things We Have Done.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would give me great pleasure if the inclosed tribute, written by an Englishwoman living in Italy, could be printed. Could you find space for it? I am so raw about the things we have "left undone" that I am pathetically grateful for praise.

ALICE BROWN.

Boston, Mass., July 7, 1915.

[THE LETTER.]

There is always much talk as to whether the world grows better as the centuries roll by. Lately, especially, we are told that the signs of the times show quite plainly that there has been little improvement since the days of the dark ages. Here is going on such a war as was never heard of before, in which are employed engines of destruction enormous and incredible, which is waged, not only on land, but in the air above, and

CHINESE TO MARRY PASTOR'S DAUGHTER

Fu Ling Chang, Yale University Graduate, Weds Today Miss H. Louise Huie.

HER MOTHER AN AMERICAN

The Rev. Huie Kin, Father of Bride, to Assist in Ceremony—Bridegroom to Teach in Changsha.

A romance between a young Chinese graduate of Yale University and the daughter of a Chinese minister of the Gospel in this city, which began when the young couple first met about three years ago at a students' conference at Princeton, N. J., will culminate today in their marriage. The contracting parties are Miss H. Louise Huie, eldest daughter of the Rev. Huie Kin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Chinese Church of 223 East Thirty-first Street, and Fu Ling Chang.

The ceremony is to be performed in the church at 7 o'clock this evening by the Rev. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, who will be assisted by the bride's father.

The bride is the eldest of nine children. Her mother, who is an American, was formerly Miss Louise Van Arnen of Troy, N. Y. She is a graduate of Hunter College and is 21 years of age. She will be attended by her two sisters, the Misses Alice and Caroline Huie, and her brother, Irving Huie, will act as best man.

A small reception for the immediate family and a few intimate friends is to follow the ceremony. On Monday Mr. Chang and his bride will leave for San Francisco, and will sail from there on July 31 for China. Mr. Chang is to be a teacher of science in Yale University in Changsha.

The bridegroom is 26 years of age, and has been a student in this country for six years. He was graduated from Yale University last month after taking the post-graduate course, and is now a Professor in Forestry, which he means to take up later in his native country.

There will be nothing at the ceremony to suggest the customs of the Chinese with the exception of the floral decorations. Some rare Chinese evergreens are to be placed in the reception room in Asia blue vases. These plants, like the century plant, bloom once in a century, and two of them are now in bloom, which is considered a lucky omen.

The bride is to wear white silk crêpe de chine, and her attendants will be gowned in white Chinese silk and Nile green net.

MISS B. A. GILLAM TO WED.

Daughter of Late Cartoonist to Marry John A. Love on July 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Edward Barlour of Canajoharie, N. Y., have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Arkell Gillam, and John Allan Love of St. Louis, Mo., which is to be celebrated at Arkell Hall, the home of the bride, on July 28.

Miss Gillam is Mrs. Barlour's daughter by her first marriage. Her father, the late Bernhard Gillam, was a famous cartoonist of this city.

She is a granddaughter of the late State Senator James Arkell, and a niece of Bartlett Arkell of 15 West Tenth Street.

Mr. Love comes from a well-known Southern family, and is in the real estate business in St. Louis, where the couple will make their home. Their engagement was announced last December.

NEWPORT DANCING CONTEST.

Society Children to Compete for Cups at Marble House.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—Society children will dance in competition for cups given by Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, and Mrs. G. C. Barrows at Marble House on July 31.

Mrs. Drelincourt M. Martin gave a dinner tonight, having Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Miss Mott, and Captain and Mrs. Roger Welles.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke of Philadelphia, who have C. Willing Hare of Philadelphia as a guest, gave a dinner for sixteen.

Miss Lucille Carter, daughter of Mrs. George Brooke, is entertaining her young friends with luncheons following tennis matches this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia gave a dinner tonight. Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained similarly.

Mrs. Fletcher Ryer entertained at Hill Top Inn tonight for Dr. and Mrs. Preston Satterwhite of New York.

Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia will have a house warming in her new residence, Miramar, the evening of Aug. 20 in the form of a dinner dance.

Mrs. Richard W. Corbin gave a luncheon at the Pin eLodge today.

In tennis semi-finals, of women's doubles this morning, Mrs. Earl Dodge and Miss Christine Biddle defeated Mrs. Howard G. Cushing and Miss Ruth Twombly. Miss Anna Sands and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., by defeating the Misses Edna Barger and Margaret H. Mack, beat Mrs. Dodge and Miss Biddle in finals tomorrow.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tagart Steele of Baltimore, Md., have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Anne M. Steele, to A. Perry Osborn, son of Professor and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn of this city. Miss Steele is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, and was an attendant at the wedding, on June 20, of Miss Kathryn N. Steele and F. Skiddy von Stade. The wedding is to take place in the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron will entertain at the Moorings, their home at Southampton, L. I., tomorrow night with a small dinner dance in costume for the younger set.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Benson Davis of 200 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucretia Deed Davis, to George S. Jephson of East Orange, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

Colonel and Mrs. Henry May of Washington, D. C., are at the Totel Gotham for a visit. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Mme. Dumba, who have been at Lenox, Mass., are at the St. Regis for a few days. Mrs. A. S. Van Valkenburg, wife of Judge Van Valkenburgh of the Federal Court of Kansas City, is at the Wolcott.

Passengers for Europe.

Transatlantic lines sailing today and some of the passengers booked to leave on them are:

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Mr. and Mrs. Miles Babbit, A. Baird, Miss M. Barber, Mrs. Oliver Brett, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. F. Campbell, Miss C. M. Cook, Mrs. Alice G. Cutler, Mrs. M. E. Devoe, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph R. French, W. P. Graham, the Rev. P. J. Hennessy, Mrs. M. Holy, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. James, F. T. Malleson, J. Maurer, E. G. Miner, Mrs. W. Moore, J. H. McFadden, Mrs. McFadden, Mrs. Cornelia P. Norden, Mrs. F. M. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Rodkinson, Baroness Antoinette von Romberg, C. G. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Thienes, Miss Josephine Tryon, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Tydeman, Miss Mabel Webb, Miss Christine White, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Weil.

UNITED STATES, (Copenhagen.)—Mrs. Julia Anderson, Miss R. Foley, Mrs. M. E. Glover, Mrs. L. F. L. Landon, Miss Anna Meier, Mrs. A. Oris, Miss L. Peter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rowland, J. G. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Vogel, Mrs. L. Wiesse.

WATER SPORTS AT LENOX.

A Gay Company at Mahkeenac Applauds Winners of Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 14.—Water sports at the Mahkeenac Boating Club this afternoon were held under perfect weather. There was a gay company, at the clubhouse to applaud the winners. George E. Turnure, Jr., won the plunge for distance, defeating a large entry. The 50-yard swim was won by Sheldon R. Smith. The tilting event was not finished and will be concluded July 28. Taking part in the events this afternoon were: John Rochester, Theodore Evans, W. Roscoe Bonsal, Jr., John E. Parsons, Yates Saterlee, Samuel and Donald Frothingham, Newbold Morris, Jr., Giraud Foster, Jr., Frederick and Osgood Field.

Frederick S. Delafield gave a dinner at the Lenox Club tonight for Lieut. Gov. Grafton D. Cushing of Boston. Among the guests were charles Astor Bristed, Giraud Foster, William P. Dixon, Dr. Henry P. Jaques, Charles Lowell Barlow, Allen B. Fenno, David T. Dana, Frederick Schenck, John H. C. Church, Walter Nettleton, and Willard F. Smith. A public reception for Lieut. Gov. Cushing was held in the Town Hall.

Lieutenant George Washington Krapf, U. S. A., of the Twenty-eighth Infantry regiment, stationed at Texas City, Texas, and Miss Marjorie Crane Paddock, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Paddock and a relative of ex-United States Senator W. Murray Crane, will be married at Sky Farm, the country place of the bride's parents in Dalton, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Herbert Johnson of Boston, will perform the ceremony.

Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren gave a dinner party tonight at Bel Air Villa for the members of the younger set of Lenox and round-about.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Frederick R. Newbold, Misses Katherine and Edith Newbold of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Rackemann of Boston, arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chandler of New York, are at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, the Baroness Andre of New York, Elizabeth Livingston Musgrave of Bronxville, are at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hopkins of Naugatuck, Conn., Mrs. C. S. Haviland, Mrs. Edson S. Lott, Miss Ethel Hansen of New York, arrived at Curtis Hotel.

BETHLEHEM'S ROQUE COURT.

Country Club's Governors Appoint an Advisory Board.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 14.—The Bethlehem Country Club has the only roque court in the White Mountains and several enthusiasts, including members of the National Association, meet there daily. The Board of Governors of the club announces the following Advisory Board: Winthrop Murray Sayer, J. George Macbeth, George Glessner, Frederic Bruce, G. E. Hodson, Andrew Freedman, M. E. McDowell, Benjamin Banks, Dr. M. W. Marr, E. R. Perkins, Dr. G. C. Giddings, Dr. J. W. Kenney, J. G. Glessner, Colonel R. A. Swigert, Lewis Wilkie, Ruel W. Poore, H. L. Jillson, Harry Waldron, Dr. E. W. Bush, W. M. Bailey, George L. Green, Stuyvesant Le Roy, J. W. Kennedy, and Dr. T. W. Brown. Philip Lightborn will be Secretary of the Tournament Committee, which will be made up of club members.

A selected score handicap on July 24 will be the first cup event of the season.

Mrs. Etta T. Kirkland of New York has opened her cottage at Bethlehem. Mrs. Eleanor P. Woodworth and Miss Ruth Price of New York are occupying a bungalow, and Mr. and Mrs. George Hodson of New Haven, Frederic Bruce and Miss Mary Bruce of New York are early comers in the cottage colony.

Mr. and Mrs. U. T. Hungerford of New York have taken one of the Sayer cottages for the season.

The Misses Sparks and Okie have arrived at Bethlehem from Lakewood, N. J., to open their villa.

Stuyvesant Le Roy of Newport has come to spend some time in Bethlehem and plays golf daily at the Country Club with Colonel R. A. Swigert. Mr. Le Roy is at the Mount Washington Hotel, near the golf links.

Mrs. Frank Van Roden and Clarence Van Roden of New York and Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Savage of New Haven have arrived by motor.

Motor arrivals at the Mount Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods today included Mrs. J. Sinclair Armstrong and party of Saratoga Springs, who are completing a tour of the mountain resorts by a return over the Ideal Tour via Albany.

Golfers out today on the Bretton Woods links included Dr. and Mrs. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes Q. Trowbridge, Miss Paula Sterling, and Mr. and Mrs. David Morrice of Montreal. Mrs. Morrice, who is a cousin of Major Hamilton Gault, lately wounded for the third time at the front, has just heard that he is one of the two surviving officers and eighteen men that remain of the Princess Patricia's Own Regiment, which Major Gault founded and equipped. His latest wound is very serious.

NARRAGANSETT GOLF TOURNEY

Women to Compete at the Point Judith Country Club Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 14.—A women's golf tournament will be played tomorrow on the links of the Point Judith Country Club, the winner taking the sweepstakes. Among the members of the Summer colony who will play in the tournament are Miss Pauline Disston of Philadelphia, Miss Marguerite Prescott and Mrs. Wm. Harding Jackson of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Rush Sturges of Providence, Mrs. Rowland Hazard of Peacedale, R. I., Miss Bessie Munnikhuysen of Baltimore, Miss Bessie Samuel of Philadelphia, Mrs. Francis Robinson and the Misses Gertrude and Beatrice de Coppet of New York.

On the golf links and the tennis courts of the Country Club today were Benjamin Chew of Radnor, Pa., Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., of Philadelphia, Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Kentara Green, George Thompson, D. F. Watters of New Orleans, and Miss Winship.

The members of the Point Judith golf team will motor to Jamestown tomorrow, where tney will be entertained at luncheon by the Jamestown Golf Club. They will also play Jamestown a match game of golf with twelve men on a side.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley of Washington, D. C., who motored from Newport to the Pier today, had luncheon at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte of Washington, D. C., gave a luncheon today on the plaza of the Casino and in their party were Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Dickerson and Philip LaMontagne.

BAR HARBOR SOCIAL LIFE.

Miss Margaret Wilson to Arrive Today—Gen. Horace Porter a Host.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 14.—Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, who has been visiting Mrs. William Hitt of Washington at Deer Isle, is to be in town on Thursday with Mrs. Hitt. They will return to Deer Isle in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne of Paris and New York are the guests of Mrs. Gouverneur Morris at her cottage.

Miss Anne Morgan is with her mother, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., for several days at her Summer home.

Mrs. C. F. Sherill of New York is raising a special fund in connection with thes War Relief Committee for the purpose of sending a nurse from Bar Harbor to assist in the relief work at the front. This fund to far more than $250 has been subscribed.

General Horace Porter entertained at dinner last night at his cottage.

Mrs. E. C. Bodman of New York will entertain at dinner at her home at Seal Harbor Thursday.

Mrs. Thiel Bacon is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John Aspegren of New York.

THRONG PAYS HONOR TO C. J. M'CORMACK

Body of the President of the Borough of Richmond Is Viewed by Thousands.

NOTED MEN AT THE FUNERAL

Mayor Mitchel and Other City Officials Honorary Pallbearers for Former Colleague.

The police say the largest throng ever gathered on Staten Island turned out yesterday morning for the ceremonies connected with the funeral of Charles J. McCormack, President of the Borough of Richmond, who died on Sunday at Mount Manresa, the retreat for Catholic laymen at Rosebank, S. I. The remains lay in state from 8 till 10:30 o'clock in the Board Room of the Borough Hall at St. George. Mr. McCormack was known personally to nearly everybody on Staten Island, and was extremely popular, and thousands of residents of the borough visited the church to view the remains before the ceremonies began.

Mayor Mitchel arrived at 9:30, accompanied by his secretary, Theodore D. Rousseau; President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen; Controller Prendergast, and Borough Presidents Marks, Pound, Connolly, and Mathewson. These were the honorary pallbearers. They were accompanied by Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith and other city officials.

The funeral procession started from Borough Hall at 10:30. It was headed by the full police band, followed by mounted policemen and mounted firemen and Troop F of the National Guard cavalry, a Staten Island organization. Behind the remains marched the honorary pallbearers and many local officials, including County Judge J. Harry Tiernan, County Clerk Livingston Borwick, District Attorney Albert Fox, and Sheriff Joseph O'Grady. Police and firemen on foot and a detachment of Knights of Columbus completed the procession.

The cortège proceeded from the Borough Hall through Hyatt Street and Tompkins Avenue to St. Peter's Church in St. Mark's Place, distant about half a mile. Three firemen and three policemen carried the coffin into the church as the band played "Lead, Kindly Light," and a solemn requiem high mass was celebrated by Mgr. Charles Cassidy, rector of the church. The building was crowded to its fullest capacity, and as the heat was intense two women fainted during the services and had to be taken out. More than 2,000 people, unable to find a place inside, waited around until the conclusion of the mass and of the brief talk on Mr. McCormack's life, which Mgr. Cassidy gave at the conclusion of the service. Then the procession started on its way to St. Peter's Cemetery, on Grove Road, about six miles away, and thousands of citizens followed on foot for the entire distance.

Inspector Cornelius Cahalane was in charge of the police arrangements, assisted by the Captains of the four precincts on Staten Island. The police and firemen in the parade were drawn from the five boroughs.

Owing to the death of Mr. McCormack, the dinner of the Board of Aldermen, which was to be held last evening at the Hotel Shelburne, was postponed to some evening next week, to be announced later.

WOMEN POLL THE POLICE.

Suffragists Get a 75 Per Cent. Vote in Afternoon Canvass.

Policemen on east side posts were surprised yesterday afternoon when groups of women came along the streets and insisted that they tell whether or not they were going to vote for woman's suffrage. Every policeman in sight was required to express his opinion. Some who held back at first suddenly became voluble on discovering their wives among the questioners. Altogether, according to the women who made the poll, about 100 were approached and something like 75 said they were going to vote for woman suffrage this Fall.

The women who started the poll were returning from a meeting at Terrace Garden, where the Empire State Campaign Committee had gathered a large crowd of patrolmen's wives. Mrs. Elisabeth Shay Finch, who presided, introduced Miss Kate Bevery Blake, who spoke. After her came Mrs. Robert Adamson, proffering to the meeting a choice of two resolutions, each of which indorsed the suffrage movement and included a pledge by the patrolmen's wives that they would try to make the patrolman vote yes.

The meeting passed the longer of the two resolutions, and then the women rushed out to canvass the patrolmen.

CORT ADDS TWO THEATRES.

Manager Is to Produce a New Light Opera and Three Plays.

The growth in popularity of the neighborhood theatre during the last few years has caused John Cort to secure two more playhouses in which Broadway successes will be presented at popular prices during the coming season. In addition to the Standard Theatre, Mr. Cort will have under his management Saxe's 116th Street Theatre, which will be called the York, and Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House.

Mr. Cort's producing plans for the new season include some interesting announcements. Eleanor Painter, the American prima donna, who made her New York début last Fall in "The Lilac Domino," will be the star of a new light opera entitled "The Princess Pat." Victor Herbert composed the music, Henry Blossom wrote the libretto, and Fred G. Latham will stage the piece. Among the principals will be May Naudin, Maud Careaux, Samuel Hardy, Al Shean, Alexander Clark, Robert Ober, Louis Casavant, and Max Villani.

A sequel to "The Man Trap" has been prepared for McIntyre and Heath, and these negro impersonators will return to the New York stage in October. Walker Whiteside will be presented in a dramatization of W. B. Maxwell's novel, "The Ragged Messenger." George V. Hobart has written a comedy for Mr. Cort from Thomas Addison's "Come-on Charley" stories, printed in The Adventure Magazine.

Ziegfeld Billie Burke's Manager.

Flo Ziegfeld said yesterday it had been decided that Billie Burke, his wife, would sever her connection with the Frohman forces. Mr. Ziegfeld said Miss Burke would open in November under his management in a play somewhat similar to "Jerry," in which she has just finished an engagement. Catherine Chisholm Cushing has completed the scenario for the new play, and arrangements will at once be made for completing the play. Miss Cushing will be one of the authors, but her collaborators have not been decided upon.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Klaw & Erlanger have commissioned Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf to write the book and lyrics for the American version of Emmerich Kalman's operetta, "Miss Rabbit Foot," which will be one of their early productions. Kalman composed "Sari," and his latest operetta achieved success when originally produced in Budapest.

Adelaide Rues Whytal has been added to the cast of "Pollyanna," in which Patricia Collinge will be seen early next season. Rehearsals will be begun next week.

A European novelty called "Mysteria" will be included on the new vaudeville bill in the Palace Theatre next week.

BABY THEATRE OPEN.

'Portmanteau' Can Be Moved About the City and Set Up in Schools.

Dedicated to imagination, youth and the eternal spirit of play, the Portmanteau, a new theatre, was opened for its first dress rehearsal last evening at the Christodora Settlement House, 147 Avenue B.

The Portmanteau is the tiniest of theatres, the child of the brain of Stuart Walker, for several years general stage manager for David Belasco. Three charming little plays were given at the opening rehearsal before an audience which included a number of prominent people, and they were received with great enthusiasm.

The Portmanteau, as its name implies, is portable. It can be condensed into ten boxes and sent to any part of the country. It can be put up in the auditorium of any school building, the gymnasium of any club or settlement—it was in the gymnasium of the Christodora House last evening—in the ball room of a private house, or it can be set up in the open. It goes up in two and a half hours and comes down in one and a half.

Its mission is to give gay little plays full of the fineness of life for the joy of the children or for grown-ups who love them as well. It is a field that the regular theatre cannot fully cover.

The three plays last night were "The Trimplet," a dream play, given in the time of "partly then and partly nowadays"; "A Fan and Two Candlesticks," an interlude before the curtain, and "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil." The first and last plays were by Mr. Walker, and the interlude was by Miss Mary MacMillan.

The first play took in a "lonely place," shown in the painted scene, a lovely place, all cool blues and greens, and four of the actors who were playing in the "then" were looking for the secret of living happily forever. A Portmanteau super, coming to the play from the audience, played in the time of "nowadays."

There were three actors in the before-the-curtain play, a simple form play which Mr. Walker believes has great possibilities. The play with the lentils, a forty-minute act, was the most nearly a drama, and the so-called kitchen into which a comely, to-be-beheaded queen was a delightful piece of artistry.

There is a professional caste which will accompany the little Portmanteau around the country. It is planned to have a rehearsal of some play in the little theatre every month in the Christodora house, and also to start a dramatic club among the young people of the settlement who can eventually develop a little Portmanteau of their own.

It was the delight of Mr. Walker that a theatre of his own had been one of his infant dreams, that he did have one smaller even than the Portmanteau at the early age of six, a gift from his father, and that this new little theatre succeeded that in his affections.

In the audience last night were Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Everit Macy, Percy Mackaye, Henry Hubbell, Daid Bispham, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Olinsky, Curtis Hidden Page, Mrs. Arthur Aldis, Mrs. Cooney Ward, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Mrs. S. S. McClure, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, and Mrs. Edwin Markham.

3,646,768 IN MASSACHUSETTS

Population Shows a Gain of 8.3 Per Cent. in Five Years.

BOSTON, July 14.—The population of Massachusetts, as shown by the census taken this year, is 3,645,768, according to preliminary figures, issued by Charles F. Gettemy, Director of the State Bureau of Statistics, today.

This is an increase of 280,352, or 8.3 per cent., in the last five years, as compared with an increase of 12.1 per cent. in the previous five-year period and 7.1 per cent. between 1900 and 1905. Of the population 2,527,949 are distributed among the thirty-five cities. Seventy-seven towns and one city (Gloucester) show a decrease.

According to Mr. Gettemy, the lessening in the rate of increase is largely due to the falling off in emigration.

The population of Boston is given as 725,823, an increase of 55,238.

WOULD OUST PANAMA BOARD

Gen. Goethals Recommends Abolition of Joint Land Commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 14.—General Goethals has written the Secretary of War requesting that the Joint Land Commission making wards for the lands taken by the Canal be abolished on account of ill-feeling between Panama and the American Commissioners. He suggests that some other means of paying for the land be determined upon.

FLYING SQUAD FOR HOBOKEN

Jersey Militia Has Three Machines and Men to Operate Them.

It was announced that an aero squadron of four planes will be organized immediately for the National Guard of New Jersey in Hoboken, with a hangar on the grounds of Stevens Castle. The organizers hope that the first flight will be made on Labor Day.

The men responsible for the squadron are Lieutenant Thomas F. Meaney, Cunselor Walter F. Garling, and School Commissioner Theodore Faistra. For six weeks they have been at Garden City taking lessons in flying.

The Aero Club of America has offered a military single-seat machine on which the members of the squadron may practice, and Maximilian Schmitt of Paterson has agreed to present a new up-to-date three-seat monoplane as soon as they get a hangar.

Governor M. G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania yesterday offered a new hydro-aeroplane that has not yet been used. He explained that the National Guard of Pennsylvania had recently been presented with a hydro-aeroplane, and as it had no flying squad and was not likely to organize one he was quite willing that the machine be presented to the aero squad of New Jersey.

Now that the new squad has three machines and three men waiting for their certificates there is a big rush of applications from men who want to join.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS CRIBBED

Superintendent's Son Among Five Who Have Diplomas.

Special to The New York Times.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., July 14.—The Administration Committee of the Bernards Township Board of Education, which has been investigating the charges of cribbing on the part of a number of graduates who received their diplomas from the high school on June 17, made its report today, and five boys were ordered to return their diplomas. In order to obtain diplomas they must take another examination before Aug. 10. Superintendent Lester Meserull, whose son is among those involved, has been severely censured for negligence.

The investigation was based on charges made by Nicholas Meany, a senior, who was caught cribbing in geometry and not allowed to graduate. The other boys involved are Walter Meserull, Alexander Mackenzie, Harvey J. Tiger, and Marving Griffith. Meany charges that he and the other boys went to the high school and obtained the questions to certain examinations, but that it was done after he had been informed he could not get his diploma.

Pythians Give a Rainbow Parade.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 14.—More than 5,000 Knights of Pythias, attending the convention of the Order of the Knights of Khorassan, a branch of the Pythians, participated in a rainbow parade here tonight. The Khorassan Knights elected these officers: Imperial Prince, George F. Eubanks, Atlanta, Ga.; Imperial Basha, Dr. L. R. Snowdon, Peoria, Ill.; Imperial Khadi, H. M. Quin, Jackson, Miss.; Secretary, A. L. Frey, Columbus, Ohio; Treasurer, Charles Stansbury, Los Angeles, Cal.

Will Let Prisoners Earn Money.

The Prison Committee of the Essex County (N. J.) Board of Freeholders will give prisoners in the penitentiary a chance to earn 50 cents a day under the law passed by the last Legislature. The prisoners must work eight hours a day for the 50 cents.

JUSTICE DELANY DIES AT HIS HOME

Supreme Court Jurist Who Was Stricken on May 14 Succumbs to Uremic Poisoning.

ONCE HIGH IN TAMMANY

Former Corporation Counsel Was a Gifted Orator—His Early Political Fights—A Prominent Catholic.

Justice John J. Delany of the Supreme Court died last night at 8 o'clock at his home, 824 West 103d Street. He had been unconscious all day, and death came without suffering.

The Justice was taken suddenly ill in court on May 14, and was removed to his home. He rallied and appeared for a time to be improving. On last Saturday a change for the worse came. The last rites of the Catholic Church were administered to him on Sunday by the Rev. Father Wynne, S. J., editor of The Catholic Encyclopaedia, who was with him at his death, which was the result of uremic poisoning.

At the bedside were his widow, his three sons, John J., Arthur, and Theodore Delany, and his three daughters, Miss May T. and Miss Alice Delany and Mrs. Martha Kenyon. Besides these, his two brothers, William T. and Daniel Delany and Father Sweeney of the Church of the Ascension, at 107th Street and Broadway, were at the bedside.

The funeral arrangements are to be announced later. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Justice Delany's Career.

Justice John J. Delany of the Supreme Court, former Corporation Counsel and at one time one of the highest men in the Tammany Wigwam, was born in this city in the old Eleventh Assembly District in 1860. He came of Irish-American stock and was gifted with a power of oratory and blessed with a courage that early placed him in the thick of a political fight and won for him name and place in the more strenuous days of Democratic politics here. He was at one time head of the Knights of Columbus and in 1885 he was elected President of the Municipal Council of the Irish League.

Graduated with high honors from St. Francis Xavier's College, Justice Delany entered the law department of Columbia College. He received his degree in 1882 and took the practice of law here in the same year. He was a fluent and forceful speaker and his pleadings and public addresses soon attracted attention.

The young lawyer, however, soon turned his attention to politics. He always took a keen interest in local affairs. Very few now remember that Lawyer Delany was at one time a Republican. This was not for long, and it was before the formation of the County Democracy, which was made up of former members of Tammany Hall, supplemented by a smaller accession from the Republican Party. To this new organization went young Delany, taking with him an unbounded enthusiasm and an ambition to fight his way to success.

His first official position came in 1880, when he was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel. To him was assigned the work of looking after the negligence cases. He successfully conducted some of the important cases that came before the Court of Appeals. His next appointment was that of Assistant District Attorney. He was appointed by the then District Attorney Phlbin, and his acceptance caused some Tammany men to look at him askance.

His Fight for Fire Chief Croker.

One notable legal fight conducted by Mr. Delany was his successful fight for the reinstatement of Fire Chief Edward F. Croker. It was Thomas Sturgis, a Fire Commissioner in the Low administration, who removed Croker in 1902. He found against the Chief on certain charges, including incompetency, making false reports, and violating the Constitution by accepting free railroad transportation. Mr. Delany fought the case for the Fire Chief, and every one of the seven charges were afterward dismissed by unanimous vote of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Croker was reinstated.

When the power of the County Democracy waned, Mr. Delany became a member of Tammany Hall. The first political fight that brought him into prominence was his long and picturesque one against William Dalton for the leadership of the Eleventh Assembly District. This was his native heath, and he had a large personal following. Delany buckled down to ousting a leader who was protected by the powerful shield of the "organization," and who, besides, had the backing of Croker, the then Tammany leader. It was rumored that his attempts to wrest from Dalton his leadership would be met with the severest political punishment. The entire strength of the Tammany organization was brought to bear upon Mr. Delany and his friends.

Violence was resorted to by Dalton's adherents, and "Hell's Bottom" was the scene of several battles. In some of these conflicts the candidate himself did not come off unscathed. He never wavered, and the fight resulted in Dalton's defeat. He carried his case before the Executive Committee of Tammany, alleging the grossest frauds in the conduct of the election, but he was turned down. Dalton's dramatic exit from Tammany Hall with his 200 followers, after an impassioned denunciatory speech, was the sensation in the day's news. He went back to his district where he organized an independent organization with an enrollment of more than 2,000 members. This movement was subsequently abandoned. Mr. Delany afterward became reconciled to Tammany. There were times, however, when he disagreed with some of the leaders, and he has left a record of having spoken his mind at times in the severest terms of Croker and the other then shining lights in the party.

Made Corporation Counsel.

Mayor McClellan was chosen Mayor in 1908 and one of his first acts was to appoint Mr. Delany his Corporation Counsel. He was reappointed in 1906. It was about that time that Mr. Delany began to be mentioned for a Supreme Court Justiceship. In October, 1906, when McClellan and Charles F. Murphy fell out, Mr. Delany incurred the displeasure of the Mayor because of his stand with the Tammany leader, and resigned. Until his selection for the bench in 1910, Mr. Delany had hard political luck. Year after year he was put off the slate at the last minute for some one with a better claim. Once when he did get on the ticket it went down to defeat with the exception of Mayor Gaynor. He was nominated for the Supreme Court bench by the Tammany County Convention, meeting in Tammany Hall on Oct. 7, 1910, and was elected in November.

Justice Delany was prominent in the affairs of the Catholic Church. He was considered one of the best lay authorities in the city on ecclesiastical matters. He was a heavy, well built man, with a fine head and features. He was a profound student of classical literature, and his speeches had great literary merit. This is particularly so of the oration delivered on the occasion of the memorial to Archbishop Corrigan. He always took an active interest in all movements in behalf of the Irish, and he was also active in a number of charitable organizations.

Mrs. De Courcy Browne.

Florence de Courcy Browne died late Tuesday night at the Sloan Hospital after an operation. Educated for the operatic profession, she studied under Jeon de Reske and made her first appearance in Paris in "Salome," with Mary Garden. Later she was a member of the Boston Opera Company and sing with success at many concerts in New York. Mrs. Brown was born in New Orleans, Florence Todd being her maiden name. She is survived by her husband, de Courcy Bettingfield Browne. The funeral service will be at the Paulist Church, Sixtieth Street and Ninth Avenue, tomorrow at 10 A. M., and the burial will be in Baltimore.

AFRICAN EXPLORER DEAD.

Richard D. Mohun Aided in the Development of Belgian Congo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Richard Dorsey Mohun, a soldier of fortune in Africa and a prominetn figure in the civil government of the Belgian Congo region, died suddenly yesterday at his home at Royal Oak, Md., near Washington, where he had gone to recover from the effects of wounds received during twenty years of service in the heart of Africa.

Born in Washington, fifty-one years ago, he received hi education from private tutors. Then he became interested in African affairs and was the fourth of his family who tried to stamp out the slave traffic. He took an active part in the suppression of the Arab slave trade, made several exploring trips which resulted in adding new geatures to the maps of Africa, governed humanely 5,000,000 natives, substituted peaceful markets of exchange for old forays and tribal wars, and assisted in breaking up cannibalism. For this work in the Congo Free State and other parts of Africa Mr. Mohun was decrated by the Governments of England, Belgium, and France.

He was also decorated by the Sultan of Zanzibar for his work as intermediary between the British Admiralty and the Sultan at the time of the winning of that place by the English. He was one of the few surviving comrades of Baron Dhanis, under whose direction the work effecting many changes in Africa was done. Mr. Mohun was the only white survivor of the party which succeeded in connecting the west and east coasts of Africa by telegraph. He was also a survivor of the last Guggenheim expedition into Africa. Mr. Mohun had devoted considerable time to endeavors to exterminate the tsete fly.

The explorer first went to Africa as a commercial agent for the United States, after the Governments of the world had recognized the Congo Free State. His work was so notable that at the expiration of his services for the United States—about three years—the Belgian Government sought his services.

Mr. Mohun's wife, who was before her marriage Miss Harriett L. Barry of New York, once accompanied hib to Zanzibar, but spent most of the time in Belgium, between which country and Africa communication was rapid. Mr. Mohun was an officer of the Red Cross ship which was sent to Belgium from this country early in the war. He was a member of the Royal Geographical Societies of England, France, and Belgium.

GEN. W. B. DOUGHERTY DEAD

Retired Veteran of Civil and Spanish Wars Dies in California.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 14.—Brig. Gen. William B. Dougherty, United States Army, retired, died last night at his residence in this city. He was a native of Ireland, born in 1841. He served through the civil war, and entered the regular service in 1865.

General Dougherty was also a veteran of the Spanish-American War, during which he served as Major of the First Infantry. He joined the United States Army as a private in the First Infantry in 1860 and was promoted to be a First Lieutenant in February, 1863. In 1899 he was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel.

During the civil war General Dougherty was in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Shepherdstown, Fredericksburg, Leesstown, Snicker's Gap, the Black River siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded, the Red River Expeditions and a number of other engagements. He received the brevet of First Lieutenant for gallant services at the siege of Vicksburgh. After the war he served for many years in the Far West, at one time acting as agent for the Brule and Yanktonnai Sioux Indians in Dakota.

In 1901 he was appointed Colonel of the Eighth Infantry and in January, 1904, was appointed a Brigadier General and then retired.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANN CREIGHTON JANES, widow of William Janes, who was a trunk dealer in New York, died on Tuesday at her home, 317 East Ninth Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-ninth year. She was formerly a prominent member of the old Bedford Dutch Reformed Church, before it was disbanded several years ago.

Mrs. MARY LOUISE FORD, 72 years old, wife of Frederick Ford, a retired business man, is dead at her home, 73 Rutland Road, Flatbush.

Mrs. FRANCES LEACH SCHWACOFER, a daughter of the late Dr. George W. Leach, formerly a prominent physician of Brooklyn, and widow of George C. Schwacofer, who was Secretary of the old Stonington Railroad Company, died on Tuesday at her home, 116 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, aged 8 years.

JEREMIAH ALBERT RICHARDSON, a well-known real estate dealer of Bridgeport, Conn., died on Monday at the h ome of his sister, Mrs. Susan B. Harding, 565 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, while on a visit. He was born sixty years ago in Salem, Mass., where the interment will take place.

Sister STELLA MARIA of the Order of St. Joseph died in St. Joseph's Convent, at Brentwood, L. I., on Monday, in her twenty-ighth year. She was born Sarah Angela Rooney and for several years taught in the parochial school of St. John the Evangelist, in Brooklyn.

GEORGE H. STANLEY, an accountant for the E. W. Bliss Company and a member of Stella Lodge No. 453, F. and A. M., is dead at his home, 158 Montague Street, Brooklyn, aged 36 years.

JEREMIAH TERRY, an old resident of Sayville, L. I., and for many years a trustee of the Methodist Church there, died on Monday at the age of 83 years. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Miss MARY FRANCES HOBBS,

AUGUST BELMONT'S STROMBOLI WINS SUBURBAN HANDICAP—GIANTS WIN, THEN LOSE

FOURTH SUBURBAN IN BELMONT COLORS

Stromboli Wins Sensational Race Marked by Disastrous Spill at Belmont Park.

BIG CROWD AND FAST TRACK

Eleven Racers Face Starter Cassidy for Renewal of Historic Classic—Eight Finish.

For the fourth time since its institution in 1884 the Belmont colors were in front at the conclusion of the running of the Suburban Handicap, by all odds the most important of the handicap races in America.

Stromboli, the handsome and speedy chestnut son of Fair Play and St. Priscilla, was the winner of the event, which was raced for at the Belmont Park track yesterday, it being the opening day of the Empire City Racing Association's meeting. Sam Jackson, a Western visitor, belonging to T. J. O'Brien, ran second, and Schuyler L. Parson's Sharpshooter was third only because of the stupidity of his rider, Butwell, who mistook the finishing post and pulled up when he had the certainty of second money and a somewhat better than fair chance for victory within his reach. Norse King broke his leg during the running of the race. He was shot later by the Cruelty Society man. Tartar, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, and Top Hat, another Belmont horse which has been used as a steeplechaser, both fell over Norse King at the time he went down, neither receiving serious injury, although a cut on one of Tartar's ankles is probably sufficient to put him out of racing for some time to come. It was the most unsatisfactory Suburban ever run in consequence of these untoward incidents, the one of which—the pulling up of Sharpshooter—Jockey Butwell was fined $50 by the stewards. No action was taken against Turner, who rode Stromboli, and whom the three jockeys who were thrown blamed for the accident.

Belmonts and the Suburban.

Running for the elder August Belmont, Raceland won the Suburban of 1880, Henry of Navarre won it for the Belmont stable in 1896, the name under which Perry Belmont raced, and in 1905 Beldame won it for the present owner of Stromboli. The latter makes a "double" for the Chairman of the Jockey Club, as the same horse won the Metropolitan Handicap on the opening day of the Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association, which also races over the Belmont Park track.

Fully 15,000 people were at the track to see the decision of the Suburban which has always held so important a place in racing, as it has never been won by a poor horse and has been won by many which have helped to make bright the pages of turf history. Eleven horses answered the call to the post for the running of the Suburban of 1915, the Belmont stable being the only one to be represented by two starters, Stromboli and Top Hat. The winner of the Kentucky Handicap, Borrow, was the hottest kind of a favorite, but 8 to 5 being laid against his chances, while there was 7 to 1 against the second choice, Sharpshooter, and 8 to 1 against Hodge. Tartar and the Belmont pair—Stromboli and Top Hat. From 10 to 1 to 15 to 1 was laid against the others and the layers found ample backing for the entire lot as all the horses were fancied rather more than usually happens in these days of oral betting, when it is hard for the layers to get more than three horses backed in any race.

With the jockeys all wearing new colors the horses paraded to the post at 4:15, and there was a hearty welcome particularly for Borrow, Stromboli, Norse King, Tartar and Sharpshooter, which showed how most of the money was to be. The start was made from the chute over near the hangars after a delay of but three minutes to get them in line, all of the animals being on their good behavior.

Off to a Good Strat.

When the barrier lifted and starter Cassidy shouted: "Come on! all but Norse King and Sam Jackson answered the call readily, the colors of the favorite, Borrow, being the first to show clear of the line, with Stromboli, Sharpshooter, Addie M. and Gainer following. They were all well away from the rail toward the middle of the track. That gave Tommy McTaggart a chance and he rushed Norse King up alongside the rail with terrific and seemingly ill-timed speed. Before the quarter pole had been reached Jockey had come from the extreme rear up alongside Borrow and at the pole was actually in front of the party by the length of his neck. At the same time Stromboli bore in from the outside and was in second place by another neck, from Borrow, now running third and just ahead of Tartar and the ex-steeplechasers, Top Hat. Sharpshooter and Gainer were running like a pair just to the outside of Tartar, which was now close to the rail. So the horses made for the first turn.

Moving around that turn Norse King still had the rail and a scant lead, with Stromboli bearing in on him and Notter, as if he sensed danger, taking Borrow toward the middle of the track, where Gainer and Sharpshooter were making their run. Exactly at the middle of the turn there was apparently a bumping match between Stromboli and Norse King and possibly Tartar. At all events when it had ended Stromboli was clear in front and Norse King had gone down in a heap, throwing his jockey, Tommy McTaggart, over his head. Tartar, scarce a length behind, fell over the prostrate horse with Johnny McTaggart tossed to one side to the turf and before McKeever could pull up, Top Hat went down on top of the other two. The rest of the field managed to get clear of the mix-up, most of them fortunately being well wide of the pile of horses and humanity lying against the inner rail.

Stromboli's lead was now assured and it was a stern chase for the rest of the contestants. Gainer, who had come very fast around the fallen racers, was a good second, with Borrow and Sharpshooter fighting for the second place as they swung around into the straight. Away on the outside of the track Sam Jackson, who had begun his run after the accident, was challenging the whole party and coming faster than any of them. Gainer was first to crack in the run through the home stretch and faded away to the rear, his spurt on the turn having proven a flash in the pan.

The finish line for this race was moved about a hundred yards down from the judges' stand to the front of the club house, where big red flags marked the line. Turner steered Stromboli straight for those flags. Fifty yards from the judges' stand Butwell began his final drive with Sharpshooter and the game Parsons gelding ran like a hundred-yard sprinter, with Sam Jackson at his flank. Sharpshooter was a half length in front of Sam Jackson and less than a length behind Stromboli when the crowd began to shout "Sharpshooter wins." Then Butwell made the bonehead ride of his career. He "Merkled" the play by mistaking the judges' stand for the finish, eased up with his mount to the surprise of the thousands of on-lookers and only gave up his chance to defeat Stromboli, but lost the place to Sam Jackson by mistaking third base for the home plate. That was how it came about that Stromboli won the Suburban by a length from Sam Jackson, which was only a nose in front of Sharpshooter for the second money with the latter so eased that he only beat Hodge by a head for third honors. Borrow, eased up, was next, followed by Addie M. and Gainer, both of which had found the company too hot for them, even though the race was run in 2:05 2-5, time that has been beaten several times in Suburban races.

A climax to the race was the arrival of J. McTaggart in the starter's wagon, and McKeever and T. McTaggart in an ambulance and the complaints of the trip that they had been thrown by foul riding by Turner, was responsible for the throwing of Norse King. Tommy McTaggart was so injured that the Stewards came down from their stand to listen to his complaint. A big gash in his thigh, the result of being kicked by one of the horses and various contushions all over his body where the three horses had fallen on him. No attention was paid to their complaint. Jimmy McTaggart had a narrow escape from death. While Tartar was struggling to rise the boy saw the horse trying to kick out, dodged just in time to escape the flying heel and escaped with a crack on the pate from Tartar's knee which stunned McTaggart for a few minutes, though he revived before the doctor reached him. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; highweight handicap; purse, $500; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Polarius, D. Gideon's br. g., 8 years, by Astronomer-Her Majesty, 115 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, (Fairbrother).....1
Vladimir, F. Ambrose Clark's ch. c., 3, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Buxton).....2nk
Fanmouse, August Belmont's b. f., 3, 110, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, (Turner).....3½½
Leo Skolny, Copra, Hanson, Lady Panchita, Quarts, Adams Express, He Will, and Superintendent also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

Paton, A. P. Doyle's ch. h., aged, by Chuctanunda-Retaliation, 110 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (McCahy).....1no
Coln, J. E. Widener's b. g., 5, 107, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, (Louder).....2nk
Penalty, C. W. Gasser's br. f., 4, 105, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, (Mink).....3h
El Blod, Dr. Duenner, Guy Fisher, Superstition, Sir Denrah, Lord Marshall, Beethoven, and Armor also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Fifth running of the Frivolity Stakes, for two-year-olds; guaranteed stake of $1,000. Five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:07.

Handa Ott, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., by Plaudie-Meddling Mary, 107 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Lilly).....1½½
Success, Quincy Stable's b. c., 107, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (McCahey).....2½
Tralee, R. T. Wilson's ch. f., 94, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Louder).....3nk
Fernrock, Plumose, Gun God, Tribolo, Gipsy George, and Benjamin also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Twenty-ninth running of the Suburban Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; value to winner, $4,000. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:05 2-5.

Stromboli, August Belmont's ch. g., 4 years, by Fair Play-St. Priscilla, 122 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (coupled with Top Hat,) (Turner).....1
Sam Jackson, T. J. O'Brien's b. g., aged, 100, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (McDermott).....2no
Sharpshooter, Schuyler L. Parson's b. g., 3, 106, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Butwell).....3h
Hodge, Borrow, Addie M., Gainer, and Buckhorn also ran. Norse King, Tartar, and Top Hat fell and did not finish.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; about two miles. Time—4:23.

Frigolea, M. Smart's b. g., 5 years, by Burgomaster-Lady Trivolea, 158 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5 (Stevenson).....1
Little Hugh, William Gartle's ch. g., 5, 137, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 (F. Williams).....2
Gyosset, L. Jacobs's br. g., 5, 145, even and 2 to 5 (Fowers).....3
Jim Hanson and Foxcraft also ran. Kallwood unseated rider at the seventh jump and Hands Allround unseated rider at the eighth jump and did not finish.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse, $400; five furlongs straight. Time—0:59 2-5.

Airman, Gifford A. Cochran's br. c., by Watercboy-Colonial, 115 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 (Lilly).....1no
Dominant, L. S. Thompson's br. c., 115, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3 (Notter).....2½
Gevillian, John Sanford's, br. g., 112, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 (J. McTagart).....3½
Lord Rockvale, Trumpator, Meadoworth, Jose, Cashmier, Woodward, and Keziah also ran.

Swimming And Diving Taught Privately to Both Sexes. Dalton Swimming School, 19 West 44th St.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Chicago, 5.
Chicago, 3; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
(Ten innings.)
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburgh at Boston—Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 12; New York, 3.
Cleveland, 3; Boston, 2.
Boston, 7; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 1.
(Eleven innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 9; Baltimore, 7.
Baltimore, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburgh, 8; Kansas City, 4.
Buffalo, 4; Newark, 1.
Buffalo, 4; Newark, 0.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 2; Jersey City, 1.
Providence, 1; Toronto, 0.
Harrisburg, 6; Rochester, 2.
Buffalo, 5; Richmond, 4.
Buffalo, 12; Richmond, 9.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	40	33	.548
Chicago	41	35	.539
Brooklyn	39	36	.520
St. Louis	41	39	.513
Pittsburgh	38	37	.507
New York	34	37	.479
Cincinnati	32	38	.457
Boston	33	43	.434

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	51	28	.646
Boston	47	28	.627
Detroit	44	31	.608
New York	40	39	.506
Washington	36	39	.480
St. Louis	29	46	.387
Philadelphia	28	48	.368
Cleveland	28	48	.368

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	45	32	.584
St. Louis	44	32	.579
Kansas City	45	33	.577
Pittsburgh	41	35	.539
Newark	40	38	.513
Brooklyn	34	46	.425
Buffalo	34	47	.420
Baltimore	29	49	.372

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	41	23	.641
Montreal	36	33	.522
Harrisburg	34	32	.515
Buffalo	37	37	.500
Richmond	31	35	.484
Toronto	33	39	.458
Rochester	29	39	.427
Jersey City	27	42	.391

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Newark at Buffalo.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Jersey City
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Providence.

GIANTS AND CUBS BATTLE TO A DRAW

Home Folks Capture First Game, Then Chicago Wins on a Hot Day.

It was the hottest afternoon of the season at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was hotter than a Coney Island frankfurter. In the humid shades of the big stands 16,000 customers of Hempstead, Foster, McGraw & Co. sweltered. Yes, baked.

The Giants were one run behind. Gee, but its hot. The score was 5 to 4 in favor of the clawing Cubs. When you said this was a warm day, you delivered a recitation.

It was the eighth inning. Wow, what a warm day! Davey Robertson got a pass and went to second on a wild pitch. Another glass of lemonade, mister, and don't be so stingy with the ice. Sit down there in front. Larry Doyle struck out. Thought Doyle was waiting for the warm weather; here it is and he strikes out. Fine.

Art Fletcher is at the bat. Yerright, hottest day yet. This ice cream cone is luke warm. "Fletch" whangs the ball a thundering thump, Hurrah, look at it travel.

Everybody up. Look at 'er go. Jumping jimminy, its a home run.

Two runs flash over and already the kids down in Times Square are yelling: "Goints Win." Who cares now if it is hot?

That was the first ball game of the red-hot double header yesterday. The Giants snatched it right out of the Cubs grasp in that eighth inning typhoon by a score of 6 to 5. From the Giants way of looking at it, there isn't much to get excited about in the second game. The Cubs got away with it by a 3 to 1 score.

The eleventh-hour upset in the first tilt made Bresnahan, who was managing and also catching, blue in the face. It was the Cubs' sixth straight defeat. If he had had a railroad spike Roger, the Dook of St. Looey, could have bitten it in two. It wouldn't have been so bad, only in the seventh inning, when the score was deadlocked at 4 to 4, up came Bob Fisher and splashed a home run drive into the left field bleachers and put the Cubs in front.

Two pitchers, Jim Vaughn of the Cubs and Ralph Stroud of the Giants, were batted out of the game in the first, the lacing of Big Jim being so serious that Bresnahan chased him before the inning was over. Adams succeeded Vaughn and Schauer took Stroud's place. After Schauer came Schupp.

As more than one fan remarked, "With the Giants it never Schauers, but it Schupps."

When Fletcher banged out his home run and shoved the Giants ahead, McGraw rushed Tesreau to the right field pasture to warm up. Tesreau warmed up faster than he ever did before, and in the last half of the ninth he held the Cubs safe and saved the day.

There was one other occasion, aside from Fletcher's spontaneous home run contribution, when the biggest midweek crowd of the year jumped to its feet and yelled itself hoarse. That was in the eighth, when Pink Jack Murray, staged in Chicago last winter, went in as a pinch hitter for Williams and jammed a two-bagger to centre field. Red may be gone, but not forgotten.

It has been many a long day since there was such a carnival of fanatics at the Coogan ball yard. The old boys with the gray heads and long whiskers said that it seemed like old times to see the Cubs and Giants scrapping like a couple of wild cats.

Jeff Tesreau did so well in holding the Cubs at bay in the fretful ninth inning of the first game, that McGraw sent him to the mound in the second game. Tesreau did fairly well, but not nearly so well as Larry Cheney, who had the Giants baffled at critical times.

The second game, like the first, sparkled with sharp fielding and brisk, lively plays. You might know how deeply the players had their minds on the game when they forgot, every one of them, to pick on Umpires Lord Byron and Handsome Mal Eason.

Byron said it was the first time since he joined the National League that he had not had death wished on him. Nobody told him to go to the Bronx Zoo and get locked up. Nobody even told him what his lot might be hereafter. It was a pleasant afternoon for Bill Byron. Some day, when the players are not so busy playing as they were yesterday, perhaps they may pay Bill a little attention again. He's hopeful.

The Giants started the scoring in the second game when Georgie Burns doubled in the sixth inning. He went to third on Robertson's infield out and scored while Doyle was being exterminated at first. The Cubs got a couple in the seventh. Saier got a pass and went to third on a single by Cy Williams. Phelan's sacrifice fly sent him home. Jimmy Archer crashed a triple to centre which scored Williams.

Cheney ripped a fly to Burns in left, after which Archer tried to score, but Burns made a beautiful throw to Meyers and Archer was doubled at the plate. Archer and Meyers came together with all the gentleness of freight trains, and Meyers was so badly spiked in the knee that he had to retire from the game. Archer was limping, too, for the rest of the afternoon.

The Cubs made victory a little surer in the ninth, when with Rube Schauer pitching and one out, Saier singled and went around to third on Red Dooin's passed ball. He scored on Williams's sacrifice fly.

Gee, but it was a hot day. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..3	0	0	7	0	
F'scn, rf..3	2	1	1	0	
Doyle, 2b..4	0	1	2	1	
F'ch'r, ss..4	1	1	0	3	
M'kle, 1b..4	1	2	6	0	
Lob't, 3b..3	0	1	0	0	
S'dg's, cf..4	2	2	3	0	
Dooin, c..3	1	1	5	0	
Meyers, c..0	0	0	1	0	
Stroud, p..1	0	0	0	1	
B'nard ..1	0	0	0	0	
Sch'r, p..0	0	0	0	0	
§Grant ..1	0	0	0	0	
Schupp, p..0	0	0	0	0	
T'reau, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..31	6	7	27	5	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf..4	1	0	3	0	
Fisher, ss..3	2	2	0	2	
Sch'te, lf..2	0	0	1	0	
Z'man, 2b..4	0	1	0	3	
Saier, 1b..3	1	1	1	5	
W'ms, cf..2	0	2	0	2	
Phelan, 3b..4	0	1	0	1	
Archer, c..4	0	1	1	0	
Cheney, p..3	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	5	7	24	5	

*Batted for Bresnahan in ninth inning.
†Ran for McLarry in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Adams in ninth inning.
§Batted for Stroud in fifth inning.
§§Batted for Schauer in seventh inning.
Errors—Vaughn, Dooin.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0—5
New York	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0—6

Two-base hits—Snodgrass, Murray. Home runs—Fisher, Fletcher. Stolen bases—Saier, Bresnahan, Merkle. Earned runs—New York, 8; Chicago, 4. Sacrifice hit—Schulte. Sacrifice fly—Williams. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 6. First base on error—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Stroud, 3; off Tesreau, 1; off Vaughn, 1; off Adams, 2. Hits—Off Stroud, 5 in 5 innings; off Schauer, 1 in 2 innings; off Schupp, 1 in 1 inning; off Tesreau, none in 1 inning; off Vaughn, 5 in 4 2-3 innings; off Adams, 2 in 3 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Stroud, 3; by Schauer, 1; by Tesreau, 1; by Vaughn, 2; by Adams, 5. Passed balls—Bresnahan, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf..4	0	0	2	0	
Fisher, ss..4	0	1	2	1	
Sch'te, lf..4	0	1	1	0	
Z'man, 2b..4	0	1	1	3	
Saier, 1b..3	2	2	7	0	
W'ms, cf..3	1	1	5	0	
Phelan, 3b..2	0	1	4	1	
Archer, c..4	0	1	6	2	
Cheney, p..2	0	0	0	3	
Total..30	3	8	27	11	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..3	0	1	1	1	
F'scn, 1f..3	0	1	1	2	
Doyle, 2b..3	0	0	0	0	
F'cher, ss..3	0	1	3	3	
M'kle, 1b..3	0	0	9	0	
Lob't, 3b..4	0	1	0	2	
S'dg's, cf..4	0	0	4	0	
Meyers, c..1	0	0	6	4	
Dooin, c..2	0	0	1	0	
T'reau, p..2	0	0	0	1	
*Grant ..1	0	0	0	0	
Sch'r, p...0	0	0	0	0	
Total..30	1	4	27	16	

*Batted for Tesreau in seventh inning.
Errors—Saier, Fletcher.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Burns. Three-base hit—Archer. Stolen bases—Good, Meyer, Saier, Phelan. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; New York, 1. Sacrifice hits—Cheney, Saier, Fletcher, Phelan, Williams. Double plays—Phelan and Saier; Burns and Meyers. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Schauer, 1; off Cheney, 3. Hits—Off Tesreau, 7 in seven innings; off Schauer, 1 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Meyers, Fletcher.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Schauer, 1; by Cheney, 6. Wild pitch—Schauer. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

Hard-Hitting Phillies Win.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14. — Philadelphia defeated St. Louis today 6 to 3 in a game featured by hard hitting. Home runs figured in nearly all the runs scored in the first seven innings. In the eighth Nelhoff led off with a double. Perdue then succeeded Meadows. After Whitted got a pass, Sallee took Perdue's place. Singles by Luderus, Burns, and Demaree then sent in three runs. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, ss..4	0	1	3	2	
F'scn, rf..3	2	1	1	0	
Becker, lf..4	0	1	2	0	
Pask't, lf..1	0	0	0	0	
C'vath, rf..4	1	2	1	0	
N'hoff, 2b..4	1	2	1	4	
W'ted, cf..2	1	2	2	0	
Lud's, 1b..4	1	5	11	1	
Burns, c...3	0	1	5	1	
Dem'e, p..4	0	1	1	1	
Total..33	6	13	27	13	

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b..3	0	0	2	3	
Fisher, rf..3	1	0	0	0	
Miller, 1b..3	0	1	6	0	
Butler, ss..4	0	2	2	3	
Wilson, cf..4	0	1	3	0	
Hyatt, lf..4	0	1	2	0	
Betzel, 3b..4	1	1	0	0	
Snyder, c..4	1	3	10	4	
Mead's, p..3	0	0	0	0	
Perdue, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Sallee, p...0	0	0	0	0	
Total..33	3	9	24	10	

Errors—Miller, Burns.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	—6
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Wilson, Nelhoff. Three-base hit—Becker. Home runs—Snyder, Cravath, Bancroft. Stolen bases—Bescher, Snyder. Double plays—Nelhoff and Luderus, 2. Sacrifice hit—Byrne. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 4; off Perdue, 1; off Demaree, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 9. Struck out—By Meadows, 8; by Demaree, 4. Hits—Off Meadows, 10 in 7 innings, (none out in eighth;) off Perdue, none, (none out in eighth;) off Sallee, 3 in 1 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn and Baltimore Each Win Game in a Double-Header.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 14.—Brooklyn and Baltimore divided today's double-header, the visitors taking the first, 9 to 7, and the locals winning the second, 5 to 4. Rankin Johnson lost his first game since joining the Baltimores after winning four straight.

Seaton's home-run drive with one on base in the ninth inning put the visitors one run ahead, but Walsh's three-base hit scored the tying run and he came home with the winning run when Helfrich let Agler's grounder go through his legs in the terraping half of the same inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf..4	0	0	4	0	
B'm'n, 2b.4	0	0	4	4	
Maisel, 3b.5	0	2	0	2	
Mul'n, 1b.4	0	1	6	0	
Cree, cf...4	0	0	0	0	
H't'l, lf..4	1	2	0	0	
Boone, ss.4	1	1	3	4	
Sw'ney, c.2	1	1	5	1	
Schw't, c.1	1	1	1	0	
Caldw'l, p.3	0	0	1	1	
Cole, p....0	0	0	0	0	
*Brown ..1	0	0	0	0	
†Nunam'r.1	0	1	0	0	
Total..34	3	8	24	12	

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kelley, lf..4	0	0	2	0	
Pratt, ss..4	0	0	1	2	
Jackl'ch, 1b.4	0	0	11	0	
Daniels, rf.4	0	0	1	0	
Hartz'l, 2b.4	1	2	2	3	
Hoblitz'l, 3b.4	1	1	1	3	
Owens, cf..4	0	0	1	0	
Higgins, c..4	0	0	5	1	
Walsh, p...4	1	1	0	3	
Total..35	2	4	24	12	

*Batted for Cole in ninth inning.
†Batted for Caldwell in ninth inning.
Errors—Cook, Mul'n, Hartzell, (2.) Cree.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Two-base hits—Boone, Walsh. Stolen bases—Kelley, Daniels, Hartzell, Hoblitzell, (2.) Maisel. Sacrifice hits—Pratt, Daniels, Hartzell, Hoblitzell, Higgins. Double plays—Pratt to Hartzell to Jacklitsch; Boone to Hartzell to Jacklitsch. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Baltimore, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Baltimore, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; off Cole, 1; off Walsh, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Walsh, (Cook.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; by Walsh, 3. Wild pitch—Walsh. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b..5	1	1	3	3	0
Y'ung, 2b.3	0	1	1	3	5
Cobb, cf...2	2	3	0	4	0
Z'man, 2b.4	0	1	0	1	3
C'w'rd, rf.5	1	1	3	1	0
Veach, lf..5	1	2	3	2	0
Burns, 1b.3	2	1	7	0	
Bush, ss..3	1	2	2	2	
S'n'gr, c.4	1	1	4	0	
Boland, p.4	0	1	0	1	
Total..34	12	15	27	9	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Chase, 2b..5	0	0	1	3	3
Pratt, 3b..5	0	1	1	1	3
Austin, lf..5	0	0	1	2	0
Baker, 1b..4	0	0	0	11	0
Walker, cf..4	0	0	1	2	0
Gardner, rf..4	0	0	0	0	0
Barry, ss..4	0	0	0	2	3
Gainer, c..4	0	0	0	5	0
Caldw'l, p..3	0	0	0	0	3
Cole, p....0	0	0	0	0	0
Schang, c..1	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..35	0	2	4	27	12

Two-base hits—Cobb, Veach, Burns, Boland, Chase, Pratt, Austin, Walker, Gainer. Stolen bases—Cobb, Veach, Burns, Bush, Chase, Pratt, Austin, Walker, Gainer, Barry. Sacrifice hits—Young, Boland, Chase, Pratt, Austin, Walker, Gainer, Barry, and Gainer. Base on balls—Off Morton, 1; off Wood, 1; off Boland, 1; off Caldwell, 1; by Wood, 1. Passed ball—Cady. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Boston, 8. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf..5	1	2	1	0	
J'rvin, ss.4	0	1	2	0	
Sp'ker, cf.5	2	2	3	0	
Gainer, 1b.4	1	3	8	1	
Lewis, lf..4	1	3	4	0	
G'dn'r, 3b.3	1	1	3	2	
Barry, 2b.3	0	0	3	3	
Carri'n, c.4	1	2	6	0	
Collins, p.3	0	0	1	1	
Total..35	7	15	27	7	

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'th'n, cf.4	0	1	1	1	0
Ch'p'n, ss.4	0	0	5	4	0
Kirke, 1b.2	0	0	0	9	1
Smith, rf..3	0	1	3	1	0
Wambs'ss, 3b.3	0	0	1	2	3
Fournier, 2b.3	0	0	2	2	5
Lajoie, 2b.3	0	1	1	1	2
McI's, 1b.3	0	0	7	1	1
Lapp, c...4	1	1	1	6	0
Kopf, ss..4	0	0	0	1	3
Bush, p...1	0	0	0	0	3
*Healey ..1	0	0	0	0	0
Sh'han, p.1	0	0	0	1	1
Total..33	4	9	24	13	

*Batted for Bush in sixth inning.
Error—Strunk.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—4
Chicago	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Weaver, B. Collins, Davies. Home run—Schang. Stolen bases—Faber, 3. Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Schang, Bush, McInnes, J. Collins, Faber. Double play—Weaver, E. Collins, and Fournier; Bush, Lajoie, and McIn

CUP YACHTS IN CLOSE RACE—LAWN TENNIS

H. M. S. CRUISER SEES VANITIE LEAD RIVAL

Resolute Wins Second Sandy Hook Race by Aid of Her Time Allowance.

	Vanitie. H. M. S.	Resolute. H. M. S.
Start	1:55:32	1:56:15
First leg	3:43:03	3:44:00
Second leg	4:55:11	4:56:08
Finish	5:44:53	5:45:55
Elapsed time	3:49:21	3:49:40
Time allowance	....	1:11
Corrected time	3:49:21	3:48:29

Vanitie led by 19 seconds actual time. Resolute won by 52 seconds, with aid of time allowance.

As heroic an effort as ever a yacht made to win a race when the odds were against her was put forth yesterday by the America's Cup candidate Vanitie ff Sandy Hook, and she did it to the King's taste. This last may be said on the excellent authority of one of his Majesty's own men of war, which loomed up n the horizon, saw what was going on, and, with black smoke coming from her three tall funnels, steamed in clser to have a good look at this pair of fast sloops that are getting faster each day that the war lasts and the British challenger, Shamrock IV., is unable t race.

The British patrol cruiser never got close enough to reveal her identity, but her fficers and crew had a fine view of one of the closest and most exciting trial races the cup yachts have sailed. Resolute won, but only by grace of her time allowance, for Vanitie beat her from start to finish in a stirring set-to around a thirty-mile triangle. The Gardiner yacht outsailed her rival by 19 seconds, boat for boat, but was not equal to the task of overcoming the 1 minute and 11 seconds' handicap—her penalty for carrying larger sails.

The race was half run when the big gray British sea fighter put in an appearance. The yachts were then ten miles or more off Long Beach, on the second leg of their journey. As soon as the warship—some said she was the Essex, although there was no telling—sighted them, she edged in closer, and by the time they had rounded the mark and headed for home the intruder was on their course and leading the way back to the Ambrose Channel Lightship. Against the late afternoon sun, the huge hull of the fighting ship loomed black and sinister, and scores of glasses were trained on her for some mark that would tell who she was. There was none. For a time the warship escorted the racers home, and then turned on her heel and headed out to sea again, disappearing in the faint haze as mysteriously as she had come.

To add to the collection of strange craft, a full-rigged four-master hovered close to the course, and two barks and two brigantines were sighted, not to mention a small fleet of fore-and-afters. You could have found almost any kind of ship but a submarine off the Hook yesterday

The wind was southwest and ten knots, but the yachts had a long, tiresome wait till it came. They were to have been sent away at 11 o'clock, but at that hour the sea was as smooth as a mill pond and barely a breath of air was stirring. The monotonous moaning of the Ambrose Lightship's fog whistle was the only sign of life. For two hours the big sloops scarcely moved, and then a few puffs of air came and prospects for a race brightened. By 1:45 it was blowing nicely from the southwest, and the committee signalled the yachts to be ready to start in ten minutes. The course selected was a thirty-mile equilateral triangle, the first leg running parallel to the Jersey coast, s. by w. to a mark off Long Branch, the second running e. n. e. to the Cholera Banks, and the third n. w. ½ w. back to the lightship.

The first leg was a windward thresh, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Vanitie's skipper, determined to get away unmolested. He sent Vanitie spinning around the committee boat just before the start and shook off Mr. Adams, who had been hovering astern too close for comfort. Resolute stood off to the westward, then tacked and stood for the line on the starboard tack. Vanitie had all the time she wanted and luffed to leeward of the line until the gun, when Mr. Vanderbilt hauled her smartly and sent her across close to the lightship at 1:55:32. Vanities was on the starboard back and to leeward, but well out of reach of Resolute, which crossed 43 seconds later, at 1:56:15. They held this relative position for half hour, standing well out to sea in quest of a better breeze. Mr. Adams was the first to go over to port. Vanitie immediately followed, and when she did it looked as if Resolute had crept up. A favoring slant of air actually did cut down Vanitie's lead a trifle, but when she got it she heeled to her rail and regained what she had lost. On the port tack they stood well in toward the Jersey shore. Vanitie was to windward, and, unwilling to surrender this advantage, held this hitch so long that both overstood the mark. When she did come about, off the Normandie Beach, at 3:10, the Gardner sloop was able to ease sheets and break out a larger jib topsail to fetch the mark. Resolute was right after her, and the closest observers could discern no difference in their positions since the start.

As they neared the first turning point, first Vanitie and then Resolute took in their jib topsails and had balloopers up in stops for the broad reach to the next mark. Mr. Vanderbilt was so eager to make the turn without a second's delay that he nearly scraped the paint off Vanitie's white hull as the yacht shot past the buoy. Resolute also cut the corner very fine and they were timed at this mark as follows: Vanitie, 3:43:03; Resolute, 3:44:00. This put Vanitie in the lead by 57 seconds, so she had gained just 14 seconds in the 10 miles of windward work.

Booms were eased to port and balloopers were carried in the reach to the Cholera Banks mark. The long deep-sea roll made the big expanse of canvas flap at times, but both yachts seemed able to ride the swell without much fuss. It was while they were on this stretch of the journey that the British cruiser loomed up on the horizon.

Try as she would, Vanitie could not increase her lead on this leg. Half a mile from the mark, both sloops jibed, having stood too far to the eastward, and as they neared the turn, it was seen that their positions were still unchanged. Vanitie traveled on the wind and was timed at the turn at 4:55:11, and Resolute at 4:56:08. The leader was still 57 seconds ahead—exactly where she had been ten miles back.

For Vanitie to win the race now it was necessary for her to gain 57 seconds more in the remaining ten miles. Resolute had saved that much of her time allowance up to this point, but Vanitie is usually the faster on a close reach, and she had just a fighting chance. As she hauled on the wind, Vanitie's big balloon topsail shot before the crew could get it in the clew that holds the big kite fast at the foot pulled out and the loose canvas fluttered free in the breeze. Vanitie's sailors worked like madmen, however, and the sail was quickly lowered before it had caused any appreciable loss. In its place, a No. 2 jib topsail was broken out, while Resolute tried a larger reaching jib. Vanitie's staff showed the better judgment, however, and soon Resolute was obliged to shift to a smaller kite. With main sails close hauled and their lee rails scooping the sea foam, they sped for the finish, but the looked-for spurt on Vanitie's part never materialized. Half way to the lightship it looked as if she had lengthened her lead, but the gap between the two sloops really never varied except by a few feet. The best vanitie could do was to pick up five seconds on this leg. She finished at 5:45:53, one minute and two seconds ahead of Resolute, which finished at 5:45:55. As she had started 43 seconds ahead, Vanitie's actual lead at the finish was 19 seconds. But because of her larger sail area, she must allow Resolute 1 minute and 11 seconds in 30 miles, so the race went to the Kerreshoff sloop on corrected time.

The racers anchored for the night inside the Horseshoe, and will sail their third and last trial off the Hook today.

HARVARD'S FIELD COACH.

Ellery H. Clark Also Named as Assistant Treasurer of H. A. A.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 14.—The Harvard Athletic Association has announced through Treasurer Fred W. Moore that Ellery H. Clark, an old 'Varsity athlete, has been selected to succeed Dr. Paul Withington as Assistant Treasurer of the Harvard A. A. and J. Fred Powers as the coach for the Harvard field event men.

Clark was a very proficient athlete when at college some twenty years ago, and as an amateur has a national reputation, winning the A. A. U. all-round championship in 1897 and 1903. He also was the New England champion four years, in 1896, 1897, 1900 and 1910.

Clark has been in close touch with athletics for many years, being the author of several books on the subject of college sports. In 1896 he was a member of the first American team sent to the Olympic games at Athens, Greece, winning high and broad jumps and being presented with a laurel wreath by the Duke of Sparta, then Prince Constantine. He was a member of the Harvard track team for four years, winning many prizes. Since his graduation he has been engaged in law practice in Bston, also having been a member of Harvard f Aldermen and the School Committee.

J. Fred Powers, whom Clark succeeds as coach for the Crimson's field event material, probably will be the head coach at Brown University next Spring.

POLO FINAL POSTPONED.

Louis E. Stoddard Unable to Play Owing to Illness.

Owing to the indisposition of Louis E. Stoddard of the Great Neck team, it was necessary to postpone the final for the Rockaway Hunting Club cups, which was scheduled to have been played yesterday at Cedarhurst, L. I.

The North Shore team would have played Cooperstown to decide the ownership of the trophies for another year. If Stoddard is well enough, the match will be played tomorrow afternoon.

As there was no lack of polo talent on the field and the Cooperstown team being intact, it was decided to play a practice match, so the up-Staters lined up against a side styled the Great Neck Freebooters. The former won by 5 to 2½ goals. There were only five periods.

A few minutes after play started R. La Montagne, who was at No. 3 for the Great Necks, received a severe cut under the left eye. A delay of ten minutes was necessary while he was having the wound dressed. He then returned to the game.

The teams played on the flat. Rumsey and Brown were the heaviest scorers for the victors. The line-up:

Soopersotwn—Alex. Brown, C. P. Beadleston, C. C. Rumsey, M. Stevenson.

Great Neck Freebooters—W. R. Grace, J. W. Webb, R. La Montagne, J. G. Milburn, Jr.

Goals made for Cooperstown—Rumsey, 2; Brown, 2; Stevenson. For Freebooters—Grace, 2; La Montagne.

Goals eraned by Cooperstown, 5; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 0; net score, 5. Goals earned by Freebooters, 8; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, ½; net score, 2½. Five seven-and-a-half-minute periods. Referee—J. C. Cooley.

PLAY POLO IN RAIN.

Kansas City Defeats Chicago for Mid-Western Championship.

CHICAGO, July 14.—In a spectacular polo game, played in rainy darkness illuminated by occasional flashes of lightning, Kansas City defeated Chicago for the Mid-Western polo championship at the Onwentsia Club here today, 14½ to 9. The Chicago team had a handicap of seven goals.

Rain during the morning had made the field soft, but the ponies held well in sharp play. Many times during the second and third periods it was impossible for spectators to see all the field on account of the darkness.

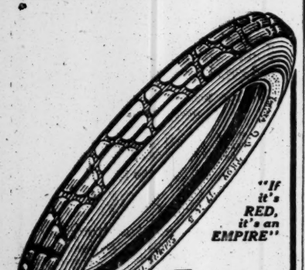
Oceanport Whites Win at Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEANPORT, N. J., July 14.—With the score a tie at 3½ to 3½ goals at the beginning of the final period in the polo game today between the Oceanport Reds and Whites, J. Seligman made a pretty goal, winning for the Whites by 4½ to 3½ goals. The match was closely contested throughout, the all around play of Frederick Gillman and Joseph E. Meyer for the Reds and Seligman for the Whites featuring. A special match will be played on the Deal Polo Club grounds Saturday.

Whites Win Polo Trophy.

The last polo game of the present series between Squadron A teams was played yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park. The Whites defeated the Reds and won the Troop Cup. The score was 18 to 13. Today the ponies will be shipped to Fishkill, where the squadron goes into camp.



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EASY VICTORY FOR LARNED AND INMAN

Tennis Team Captures Two Matches in Doubles at Westchester Country Club.

Playing in their best form, E. P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman won the men's invitation tennis doubles tournament yesterday on the turf courts of the Country Club of Westchester, defeating in the final round Raymond D. Little and Robert Le Roy in straight sets at 6–4, 6–2. That Larned and Inman were able to carry off the honors in such easy fashion was a big surprise tto the gallery, as the pair had barely recovered from a hard three-set match with Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice, which required nearly two hours to decide. The score in the semi-final round was 9–7, 3–6, 8–6.

The players suffered from the excessive heat, and there was a noticeable falling off in the court work of all the contestants. There was less sting in their drives and there was an absence of speed when moving across the court. In spite of the gruelling match in the semi-final round, Larned and Inman appeared comparatively fresh in their contest with Little and Le Roy and stood up well under the excessive strain.

The combination of Little and Le Roy did not work as smoothly as in the early rounds of the tournament. Little did not storm the net with the same aggressiveness that he showed on Monday and Tuesday, while Le Roy's deep drives and passing shots were not nearly as accurate and effective as in his former matches. The pair worked hard, but could not get results, while, in adition, they were playing against resourceful and dangerous opponents.

Larned's beautiful volleying across the court was one of the features of the day's play. His judgment was unerring, and his overhead playing left little to be desired. Inman had an off day, and it was only the brilliant work of Larned that pulled the team through. Larned was particularly good on the openings, and once having mastered the playing of his opponents, he displayed a dash and vigor that was exhiliarating in spite of the heat. Larned and Inman scored 12 games to 6 and 69 points to 63.

From a spectacular standpoint the semi-final round between Larned and Inman and Pell and Prentice was easily the feature of the tournament. The former pair appeared to face certain defeat, Inman repeatedly drove into the net, and Pell and Prentice carried the first set to 5–2, with the eighth game 40–15 in their favor. Larned rallied and for a time Inman seemed to get back the touch of old form. The pair won the set at 9–7. The second set was easy for Pell and Prentice, equalizing the match. In the last set Pell and Prentice took the lead at the start, but lost it at 3–2. They took advantage of the ragged work of their opponents, and ran the score to 5–4, with but one point necessary to win the match. Another clever rally by Larned and Inman brought the score to 5—all, and from this point they carried their play to victory. The final point of the match was scored when Pell served a double fault.

Several matches were played in the singles. In the first round Pell found unexpected opposition in Cedric A. Major, who carried the score to 64, 9–7 before losing the match. S. Howard Voshell, the Long Island champion, took the first set of his match with Alan H. Man, Jr., the former Yale player, at 6–1, but was forced to 12–10 in the second set. G. C. Caner of Boston scored a surprisingly easy victory over Frederick C. Baggs in straight sets at 6–2, 6–2.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Caner were the only players to reach the third round. The former eliminated C. W. McMullin of the West Side Club at 6–3, 8–6, while Caner advanced through the default of R. D. Little. Summary:

Country Club of Westchester Men's Invitation Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—R. P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman defeated Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice, 9–7, 3–6, 8–6.

Final Round—E. P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman defeated Raymond D. Little and Robert Le Roy, 6–4, 6–2.

Men's Singles.—First Round—Theodore R. Pell defeated Cedric A. Major, 6–4, 9–7. S. Howard Voshell defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., 6–1, 12–10; G. C. Caner defeated Frederick C. Baggs, 6–2, 6–1.

Second Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated C. W. McMullin, 6–3, 8–6; G. C. Caner defeated Raymond D. Little by default.

HUNTER IN FINAL ROUND.

North Side Tennis Champion Likely to Win Westchester Title.

Frances T. Hunter of Cornell, who won the North Side championship last Saturday, qualified yesterday as a ½nalist for the Westchester County tennis championship when he defeated William Rand III. in straight sets at 6–2, 6–3. In the upper brackets of the semi-½nal round the match between H. W. Forster, the Yonkers high school champion, and R. E. Rogers was unfinished owing to darkness with the score 6—0, 1—0 in favor of Forster.

Mrs. Royal Victor and Miss Bessie Holden will decide the women's championship. In the semi-½nal round Mrs. Victor scored an easy victory over Miss Margaret Grove at 6—2, 6–2, and Miss Holden won from Miss Eleanor Coward, the 16-year-old Bronxville school girl, at 6—4, 6—1. Summary:

Westchester County Championship, Men's Singles. — Semi-fanil Round. — Francis T. Hunter defeated William Rand, 3d, 6—2, 6—3; H. W. Forster versus R. E. Rogers, 6—0, 1—0, unfinished.

Women's Singles, Semi-final Round.—Mrs. Royall Victor defeated Miss Margaret Grove, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss Eleanor Coward, 6—4, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Drake defeated Miss Gabrielle Wilson and R. Wilson, 6—4, 10—8.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—F. P. Fox and Morris S. Clark defeated Dr. B. F. Drake and H. S. Ghormley, 6—0, 6—4.

Miss Bjurstedt Has Easy Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 14.—The third round of tennis was played today in the Thousand Islands Country Club tournament. Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway defeated Miss Helen Eggleston, 6—1, 6—2. This match was not a very exciting one, as Miss Bjurstedt was not exerting herself and it was an easy victory. Miss Handy beat Mrs. A. G. Miles, 6—1, 6—4. This eliminated Mrs. Miles from the ladies' singles. Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, 6—3, 6—4. The result was not a surprise. Mrs. A. G. Miles and Miss Florence Brown defeated Miss White and Miss Handy, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, in the doubles, and Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Miss Katherine Bleecker and Miss Helen Eggleston, 6—0, 6—1. In the men's singles R. E. Wheeler was defeated by Lawrence H. Vilas, 6—3, 6—0. C. M. Bull defeated Earl F. Hayden, 6—1, 6—0, and Irving Wright defeated H. H. Homans, 6—2, 8—6. Homans sprained his ankle, but after it was bandaged he continued the game, and within an hour played in the men's doubles. Irving Wright and A. G. Miles defeated B. F. Briggs and H. H. Homans, 6—4, 6—4. Bull and Rubsamen defeated Stephen Bonsal, Jr., and Earl F. Hayden, 6—0 6—0.

American Motor Boat Races in West

CHICAGO, July 14.—A motor boat regatta to decide the American free-for-all championship will be held here on Aug. 28 to 31 under the auspices of the Associated Yacht and Power Boat Clubs of America, it was announced today. The races will be run over a thirty-mile course in Lake Michigan. A trophy valued at $20,000 will go to the winner. Eleven of the fastest boats in the country already have entered.

Chicago Auto Race Postponed.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Fall automobile race meeting orginally scheduled for the new speedway on September 18, has been moved to October 16, it was announced today. The race will be over a distance of 350 miles and for a $25,000 purse.

DIONNE DEFAULTS MATCH.

Lovibond Takes Unfinished Contest in Woodmere Tennis Tournament.

There was a marked improvement in thme tennis tournament of the Woodmere Club, played yesterday at Woodmere, L. I. The wholesale defaulting of Tuesday had its effect, and nearly all the scheduled matches were played. The two veterans, Benjamin M. Phillips and Charles Chambers, qualified for the fourth round. Chambers defeated Allen Tobey at 6–1, 6–2, and Phillips won from L. J. Dreyfus by the score of 6–1, 6–1.

G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, did not put in an appearance to finish the match with Lovibond, which was stopped on Tuesday with the score 6–3, 4–3 in favor of the Seventh Regiment star. Dionne went to Westchester, where he i sentered in the invitation singles. The match was defaulted to Lovibond.

The only three-set match in the singles was between C. L. Johnston, Jr., of Amherst, former New England intercollegiate, and K. B. Fisher, which was won by the former at 6—3, 4—6, 6—3. Lovibond advanced to the third round at the expense of H. N. Balch.

Two matches were played in the men's doubles, while a third went by default. Lovibond and Steinkampf won both the matches. In the first round they defeated C. G. Burrows and W. H. Ross at 8—10, 6—2, 6—2, and in the second they triumphed over R. F. Maynard and R. B. Swain at 7—5, 6—4. Summary:

Woodmere Club Men's Open Singles.—First Round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—3, 4—3, default.

Second Round—M. Goldman defeated R. Weinstein, 8—6, 6—3; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated K. B. Fisher, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated H. N. Balch, 6—2, 6—1; Charles Chambers defeated E. Levison, 6—3, 6—1; Allen Tobey defeated S. Howard Voshell by default; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated M. T. Ackerland, 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round—Charles Chambers defeated Allen Tobey, 6—1, 6—2; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated L. J. Dreyfus, 6—1, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—R. F. Maynard and R. B. Swain defeated W. S. Campbell and partner by default; Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkamp defeated C. G. Burrows and W. H. Ross, 8—10, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round—Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkamp defeated R. F. Maynard and R. B. Swain, 7—5, 6—4.

GOLF WON ON 55TH HOLE.

Anderson Beats Loos After Two Ties on Shawnee Course.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., July 14.—In a sensational finish requiring another full round and then an extra hole, Tom Anderson of Montclair won the Pennsylvania Golf Association open championship at the Shawnee Country Club today. At the end of the scheduled thirty-six holes Anderson and E. W. Loos, a homebred from Pocono Manor, were tied with scores of 149. An eighteen-hole round was then ordered by the committee, and again the pair tied at 76. Anderson then won the fifty-fifth hole with a 4 to the others 5.

The winer received a purse of $100. Loos got second money, $70, and Emmet French of the York Country Club won third, $40. French's score was 150. Of Nicholls of Wilmington, the Metropolitan open champion, and Wilfred Reid of Seaview came next, with totals of 151. An 8 at the first hole in the morning spoiled Nicholl's chances. The summaries:

E. W. Loos, Pocono Moun, 79, 70—149; Thomas Anderson, Montclair, N. J., 78, 71—149; Emmet French, York Penn., 72, 78—150; Wilfred Reid, Seaview, 76, 75—151; Gil Nicholls, Wilmington, Del., 76, 75—151; C. H. Hoffner, Woodbury, 78, 74—152; J. M. Barnes, White Marsh Valley, 77, 76—153; Willie Smith, New York, 78, 76—154; George Frothingham, Williamsport, 78, 78—156; J. B. Hackney, Aronimink, 81, 80—161; E. M. Byers, Allegheny, 79, 84—163; S. E. Sherwood, Merion, 85, 79—164; H. B. Buxton, Huntingdon Valley, 82, 83—165; Eugene McCarthy, Jacksonville, 86, 80—166; F. W. Dyer, Frankfort, 87, 79—166; A. W. Tillinghast, Shawnee, 89, 88—167; E. McCarthy, Jacksonville, Fla., 86, 84—170; D. Kenney, Olean, 86, 86—172; C. B. Webster, Jr., Frankfort, 91, 84—175; J. F. Byers, Allegheny, 91, 87—178; Alex. Coles, Shawnee, 94, 87—181; D. L. Buzby, Aldene, 101, 97—198.

Golf Team Match at Dunwoodie.

Golf representatives of the Dunwoodie Country Club defeated the Upper Montclair Country Club team yesterday over the Dunwoodie links by 17 holes to 6. Each club was represented by eleven players, Dunwoodie scoring seven matches, while one was a tie. The scores follow:

Dunwoodie.—McDonald, 3; Watson, 0; Miller, 2; Fink, 2; Hand, 1; Aiken, 0; Ross, 3; Torrence, 3; Marshall, 3; Thomas, 0; McFarlane, 0. Total—17.

Upper Montclair.—Wright, 0; Farley, 1; Wood, 0; Schepman, 0; Abair, 0; Mackie, 0; Ave, 0; Glenn, 0; Sweezey, 0; Eaton, 2; McLoughlin, 3. Total—6.

Western Golf Championships.

Play for the annual open championship of the Western Golf Association will begin Aug. 18 on the links of the Glen Oak Country Club at Glen Ellyn, Ill. The competition will be 72 holes medal play. The championship matches will be preceded by a professional open golf tournament at the Glen Oak Country Club on Aug. 6 and 17. Competition for the Western Junior Amateur Championships will begin on the course of the Midlothian Country Club at Blue Island, Ill. Aug 4, and continue three days.

KRAMER SHOWS THE WAY.

Cycle Champion Defeats Alf Goullet in Match Race at Newark.

Any doubt of the ability of Frank Kramer, champion cyclist of America for fourteen years, to retain his title for another year, was somewhat dispelled by his decisive victory over Alf. Goullet of Austria, in a match race at the Newark Velodrome last night.

The old master of the bike game has been defeated by Goullet repeatedly in by the Australian riders, and Goullet is leading in the championship series by only two points. Nine thousand fans were wild with joy when their idol proved that he is the peer of the speed merchants and accorded the Yankee the greatest ovation of his long career.

Kramer took the lead in both heats and was never headed. In the second heat, Kramer sprinted within a fifth of a second of the world's record.

Goullet won the mile open race, Kaiser was second, Spears third, and Jackie Clark, fourth. Marcel Dupuy of France was indefinitely suspended for teaming with Goullet in this race.

By defeating Fred Taylor of Newark in the one mile national amateur championship, Hans Orth of the Olympic club, of San Francisco, increased his total of points by five and is now only one point behind Taylor in the titular series. Taylor finished second, Tom Grimm, Bayview wheelmen, was third and Walter White, unattached, was fourth.

Harry Kaiser of the Bronx, the amateur champion of 1914, won his first professional race on an outdoor track in the handicap at a half mile. Jake Maginn, Newark, was second and Tommy Smith, Newark, was third. None of the scratch men qualified for the one mile amateur handicap which was won by August Lang with 70 yards handicap.

In a ten mile race in which the riders were paced by twelve tandem teams Oscar Egg of Switzerland defeated Reggie McNamara of Australia in a sensational finish after two of his pacing teams were disabled, Edward Byron, Australia, 145 yards, was second and Willie Weimar, 60 yards, was third.

Motor Cycle Races at Motordrome.

The postponed motor cycle races were held last night at the Brighton Beach Motordrome, when six events furnished some excellent sport. Arthur Chapple, starting from scratch, won the five-mile handicap in 3:24 3-5; George Sperl of Brooklyn, with one lap start, was second. In a mile time trial Chapple covered the distance in 0:39 1-5. Bill Brown captured the six-mile sweepstakes and the five-lap professional event. His time in the sweepstakes was 4:27, and in the five-lop race 1:15 3-5. The two-mile match race between Steve Quachinelli of Italy and George Hamilton of Newark was won by the former in 1:37 2-5. The unlimited pursuit race went to George Sperl of Brooklyn, with Hamilton and Quachinelli second and third respectively.

WILLIAMS LOSES IN COAST TENNIS

National Champion Put Out of Exposition Tournament by Griffin in Three-Set Match.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.—The last member of the Eastern tennis team which entered the Panama-Pacific Exposition singles tennis championships was eliminated today in the person of National Champion R. Norris Williams II. The Harvard champion fell before the prowess of Clarence J. Griffin, Pacific oCast star and holder, with Johnny C. Strachan, of the American clay court championship. Griffin defeated Williams in three sets at 6–3, 5—7, 6—1. It was evident to those who wathed the match that Williams was perceptibly weakened by his hard match on Tuesday afternoon with Lindley Murray. In the last set the Easterner made a sorry showing, taking but one game from the San Franciscan. His service was poor and his usual agility in the back court went pretty badly at critical moments.

Although the East has been eliminated from the singles play, Church and Mathey, the Princeton pair, are still to be considered for doubles final honors.

In today's play the Eastern team defeated Tyler and Kelleyer, Northwest stars, in straight sets at 612, 8-6. The Atlantic representatives displayed plenty of class, their team combination being one of the pleasing factors of the play.

Dr. Melville H. Long, former internationalist and Pacific Coast champion, was eliminated from the tournament today by John Strachan in a close singles match. Long, handicapped by his weak ankle, gave his more agile opponent a hot time of it, but was scarcely equal to the task of winning. Strachan's margin of victory was 6-4 and 7-5.

McLoughlin and Bundy, the national doubles champions, who had entered the doubles play, lost today by default to Smith and Klein, so it begins to look as if the doubles finals will narrow down to Church and Mathey vs. Murray and Gardener.

All semi-finals in both men's and women's singles and doubles will be contested tomorrow with finals set for Friday afternoon. Just who will take the singles title is a matter that is bothering the followers of tennis. From the present outlook it is thought that Johnston and McLoughlin will take the court for the finals.

CALIFORNIA BOXERS RUN.

Ajevedo and Grunan Cover Much Ground in Bout at Rink.

Two California lightweights, Joe Azevedo of Sacramento and Ralph Grunan of San Francisco, engaged in a running match at St. Nicholas Rink last night and Grunan won. He covered more ground and could sprint much faster than Azevedo. California has produced some good lightweight boxers, but these two boys are an unsatisfactory combination of willingness with crudity in one and in the other boxing cleverness with absolutely no aggressiveness.

Grunan should have won hands down. He played a defensive game for five rounds, while Azevedo rushed at him wildly and seldom landed. Toward the end of the bout Grunan was spurred into some action by his seconds. He whaled Azevedo unmercifully in the ninth and tenth rounds. In the ninth he had him staggered on the ropes with his hands hanging limply at his sides, but even then lacked the aggressiveness to go in and administer the slumber blow.

About the only thing that Azevedo possessed as a qualification as a boxer is an iron jaw. He stood up like Joe Grim used to and took enough wallops on the point of the jaw to drop half a dozen boxers. Grunan always hesitated when he could, have struck the vital blow. Azevedo was so groggy at one time that he could not see his opponent and began to fan the air wildly. Instead of going in and finishing him—for there was no defense there to stop him—Grunan backed away and the Sacramento boy recovered. Abe Attell was in Grunan's corner and he did more shadowing boxing than the two in the together.

Azevedo accidently hit Grunan under the left eyo in the early rounds and opened a cut. At the end, Grunan had Joe's mouth cut and bleeding, and his face bruised, but he lacked the telling rap to put him away. In backing away from Azevedo continually in the early rounds when there was seemingly nothing to be afraid of, Grunan placed himself at a decided disadvantage. What punishment Azevedo's iron jaw got in the last few rounds was simply a postponement of some thing which could have been done much sooner.

Joe Brooks of Lowell outpointed Percy Aubrey of England in the fast ten-round semi-final.

Oeschger's No-Hit-No-Run Game.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14.—Joe Oeschger, the former Philadelphia National pitcher who was obtained from Manager Moran on an optional agreement, pitched a no-hit-no-run game for Providance against Toronto in the International League series today. Rain fell intermittently throughout the closing innings, making the performance all the more remarkable. Providence won, 1 to 0. One run, and Oeschger scored that tally. Only twenty-seven batsmen faced him and but one man reached first base, Laique, the Cuban, drawing the only pass in the ninth inning, and he was thrown out on, an attempted steal.

Giants Play Two Games Saturday.

Secretary John B. Foster announced last night that the Giants would play two games on Saturday with the St. Louis team at the Polo Grounds instead of playing a double-header on the following Monday. The Giants feel that they have a hard row to hoe in the next ten days, with a double-header on Saturday and two games with Pittsburgh on next Thursday and Friday and on the following Monday, after which they go West.

Newark Federals Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 14.—The Newark Federal Baseball Club today filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The incorporators are P. T. Powers, Jersey City; Harry F. Sinclair and Oscar M. Gerstung, Tulsa, Okla. Powers is named agent of the club, which is authorized to issue stock to the extent of $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each.

Harvard Re-engages Pooch Donovan

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 14.—William F. (Pooch) Donovan has signed a contract with the Harvard Athletic Association to continue as coach for the track team and as conditioner for the football squad for another term of two years. Donovan has been conditioner and coach at Harvard for nine years.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for typewriting copyist, Grade 1, male. The subjects are speed test, tabulation, and arithmetic. The speed test will consist of the copying of a mimeographed passage on the typewriting machine. Both the accuracy and the rapidity of the operation will be considered. The minimum age is 17 years. Vacancies occur constantly at a salary of $800 to $1,200 a year. A physical qualifying examination will be given.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 4-5 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for ordinance draftsman, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in any United States navy yard or naval establishment or in the department at Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries ranging from $3.28 to $5.04 a day. In filling vacancies in navy yards and other naval establishments hereafter certification will be made of the highest eligibles examined in the vicinity of the place at which the vacancy occurs, except that upon request of the Navy Department certification will be made of the highest eligibles on the register for the entire country who have expressed willingness to accept appointment where the vacancy exists. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, materials and shop processes of manufacture, drawing, education, training, and experience. Age 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

SELL TYPESETTING STOCK.

Securities of International Concern Bring $130,000 at Auction.

Securities of the International Typesetting Machine Company with a par value of $330,000 sold at auction in the Exchange salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, yesterday for $130,000. The bonds and stock were offered in a single block and a single bid took them.

Herman Ridder was President and leading backer of the company, which fell into difficulties and went into receivership more than a year ago. The securities consisted of $200,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1938; $80,000 6 per cent. receivers' certificates, maturing Dec. 29, 1915; 1,000 shares of preferred and 2,000 shares of common stock of a par value of $100 each.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—Thirty-eight corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $444,000, were chartered today. They include:

General Abrasive Co., Niagara Falls, abrasives and abrasive goods, $105,000; A. G. Porter, T. B. Allen, F. D. Hamilton, 54 Buckingham St., Springfield, Mass.

Metropolitan Distributing Co., liquors, beverages, spirituous liquors, $50,000; W., J. and P. Goldberg, 116 Morris Av., Rockville Centre.

New 14th Street Theatre, theatrical, moving pictures, $30,000; C. Steiner, H. Weisner, J. Schwartz, 111 East 7th St.

Motor Car Products Co., Salamanca, autos, motors, engines, accessories, $30,100; H. L. Odell, A. and A. Ashworth, Salamanca.

Made-in-U. S. A. Hardware Exhibits, commission, selling agents, merchandise, $25,000; J. L. Feeny, H. E. Ringholm, H. E. Reilly, 43 Exchange Place.

W. G. Davis & Co., promoting and increasing circulation of newspapers and other publications, merchandise, $25,000; L. V. Hulse, J. T. Booth, M. E. Davis, 263 State St., Flushing.

Gibson Corporation, Casenovia, sand, gravel, products, $25,000; E. R. Ratchford, H. P. and Malcolm Gibson, Elmira.

Scofield Dress Goods Co., trimmings, accessories, dress goods, $20,000; L. N. Rockfeller, F. H. Roades, J. S. Scofield, 247 Rutger St., Rochester.

Dodge Construction Co., Rochester, realty, construction, $25,000; E. H. Lamb, J. Julian, J. G. Brooks, Rochester.

Dry Goods Truth, dry goods publications, $10,000; A. J. Pulsford, H. Meisel, G. Covert, 32 Broadway.

Packard Construction Co., Brooklyn, realty, brokerage, construction, $10,000; C. Lack, J. and H. Altenberg, 1,207 47th St., Brooklyn.

Enterprise Towel Supply Co., Brooklyn, laundry, $10,000; C. H. and C. H. Hoag, P. J. O'Brien, Brooklyn.

The Brook Bridge Corp'n, orange juice, confectionery, restaurant, $10,000; M. Muller, H. A. Richter, S. R. Trimper, 530 West 157th St.

Neutral Realty Co., realty, construction, $10,000; R. M. Hodes, O. M. Lazarus, F. Newman, 989 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Lewis Roller Bearing Co., roller bearings, $10,000; A. Cohen, S. B. Levy, E. Auerbach, 39 West 34th St.

Braus Women's Shop, Schenectady, ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; S. Goldstein, H. F Grayer, I. Elsner, 261 Broadway.

Gorham Contracting Co., Bronx, general contracting, $5,000; J. Blockhaus, M. Goldwater, M. W. Sametz, 672 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Loos Construction Co., broker, agent, contracting, $5,000; S. Pfeifer, S. and S. Silk, 1,217 50th St., Brooklyn.

The Allison & Vervalen Coal and Lumber Co., Haverstraw, coal, lumber, realty, construction, $5,000; W. Coyne, C. Vervalen, G. S. Allison, Jr., Haverstraw Village.

Palmer Realty Co., realty, insurance, brokerage, building materials, $5,000; S. Epstein, W. F. Steinmetz, H. Rinker, 100

Assurances of A Good Income

which can be depended upon are more conducive to peace of mind than the uncertain possibilities of speculative profits. We have selected with care a number of sound, reliable investments which we recommend for those desiring to invest conservatively and to advantage.

Send for Circular No. A-51

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co

Incorporated

Investment Securities

14 Wall Street, New York

Severe Tests

Encouraging to Bond Buyers

Our general circular for July discusses briefly the series of unfavorable incidents of the past several weeks, and the reasons for their comparatively slight effect upon the prices of good bonds; also the numerous favorable factors calculated to influence improvement in the future.

This circular also contains a well-diversified list of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility issues available under these favorable circumstances for the investment needs of institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals.

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Exempt from Federal income tax and all taxation in New Jersey.

Price 102½ and interest Yielding 4.35%

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49 WALL STREET

Boston · New York · Chicago

Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

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Standard Securities by Partial Payment Method. Booklet 28 tells you. Write, 'Phone or Call.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices React in Less Active Market—Excellent News from the Steel Trade.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday fewer issues were traded in; dealings were smaller and prices were more irregular. A letting up of short covering, profit taking by some who had been buyers at last week's much lower prices, and the appearance in a few stocks at least of a fair amount of foreign selling, all contributed to the reaction which occurred in the list at large after it had for a time early in the day followed moderately and rather hesitatingly the violent upturn which took place in some of the war stocks. For a time the market suggested a new period of unrestrained speculation in those issues, but they did not hold by any means all of their rise, and they as well as the rest of the market were subjected to the influence of profit taking in the afternoon.

This setback, however, did not modify materially the spirit of hopefulness with which traders are looking to the future. It was argued on one hand that at least until our reply to the German note was framed there was no matter of importance which was foreseen which would supply reason for special caution, and on the other hand the signs of improvement in business were pointed to as offering foundation for optimism. A favorable weekly weather report seemed to counter a good share of the recent talk of damage and from the steel trade came news as gratifying as any which a now prolonged period of recovery has brought. Not only has a further increase in steel production, as The Iron Age said yesterday, become necessary to keep pace with expansion in the demand for steel products, but the price of important products has been further increased. Consumers are not only requiring more, but they are willing to pay a higher price. Those are conditions which make for steel trade prosperity and there is no present ground for doubting a continuance of the favorable tendencies which are being shown in this important industry.

It is a fact pretty clearly suggested by the present state of Stock Exchange accounts that the public's and traders' interests in the market have run very largely to the industrials. That is partly due to the prominence which so many industrial issues have been given as a result of war orders, but it is also due in part to the effect exerted by the present unhappy state of a number of important railroad properties. The traders' point of view in this matter is aptly illustrated by the ready acceptance of rumors suggesting decreases in railroad dividends. Southern Pacific was weak yesterday and largely as a result of the circulation of a rumor that the dividend is likely to be reduced. Another reason, no doubt, for the favor shown the industrial issues is the fact that foreign liquidation has been chiefly in railroad securities, this being particularly true of the selling in recent weeks. The bond market had to bear the brunt of this foreign selling, but that had its reflex effect on stocks.

Another war loan in England, many bankers feel convinced, would result in renewed liquidation on a large scale of American securities, but against that time plans are under discussion looking to a more orderly absorption of any further liquidation from the other side. Private cables were received yesterday that the total amount subscribed to the new war loan, including conversions, was $4,250,000,000. The cash subscriptions previously announced amounted to $2,925,000,000, indicating that $1,325,000,000 of the new bonds will be issued in conversion of outstanding loans. If no more than $50,000,000 of American securities, which one banker estimated yesterday was the maximum sold by England since the announcement of the war loan, were disposed of to help in taking up this vast amount of bonds it is plain that our indirect contribution to this record-breaking financing was, after all, not very great.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.		
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90. Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½ 5
New York	4	4	4 5
Philadelphia	4	4	4 5
Cleveland	4	4	4½ 5
Richmond	4	4	4½ 5
Atlanta	4	4	4½ 5
Chicago	4	4	4½ 5
St. Louis	4	4	4½ 5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½ 5
Kansas City	4	4	4½ 5
Dallas	4	4	4½ 5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½ 6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2½	5 mos	3
90 days	2½@2¾	6 mos	3
4 mos	2¾@3	10 mos	3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3	6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days			

Other Names.

4 months	3¾	6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76¼	$4.76⅝	$4.76¼
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77¼	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅝	4.77¼
Paris	5.61½	5.61
Berlin	.81½	.81⅝
Austria	.15.12	15.15
Russia		36.00
Switzerland	5.37½	5.36½
Scandinavia	25.85	25.90
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.25	5.24
Holland	.40	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.12	6.11½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.70⅛	$4.72¼	$4.70

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $326,678,237; balance, $19,333,570; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $687,893.

The local banks have gained $2,219,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22½d, up ⅛d; New York, 47½c, up ½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total Sales	
Same day last year	468,672
Year to date	360,043
Same period last year	66,325,362
Average price and change 50 stocks	40,415,236
Same day last year	69.56 + .15
	66.92 — .52

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35⅝	36	3,500	Alaska Gold Mines	37	37	35½	35⅝	—1½
17⅝	18	2,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	17⅝	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
56¼	57	4,300	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	50	57⅝	56	56¼	+ ¼
72⅝	73½	6,000	Amal. Copper	73¼	73⅝	72⅜	72⅝	— ⅝
48	48⅞	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	48¼	48⅞	48	48	
106⅛	106⅝	2,200	Am. B. S. & F. pf. t.r.	104½	106⅝	104½	106⅝	—3⅜
157	160½	200	Am.B.S. & F. pf. t.r.	160	160	158	158	+3
50⅜	50⅝	48,700	Am. Can	51	53	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅞
103	104	700	Am. Can. pf.	103¼	106⅞	103	106	
54½	55	1,400	Am. Car & Foundry	54¼	55⅜	54½	54½	
146	147	7,075	Am. Coal Products	152	153½	141	146	—6
45	47	700	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	46⅝	45½	46⅜	
88⅝	94	150	Am.C.O. pf.,odd lots	93	93	93	93	
33⅜	34¼	100	Am. Hide & L. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
26	27	300	Am. Ice Securities	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
5	5¼	8,600	Am. Locomotive	50	51¼	49½	49½	— ½
78½	78⅞	100	Am. Malt	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
107½	108	5,400	Am. Smelting & R.	78	78⅝	77⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
40½	41	200	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	108	108	107½	107½	+ ⅛
40½	41	1,000	Am. Steel Found.	39	40⅝	39	40⅜	+2⅜
107½	109	100	do., odd lots	40½	41	40½	41	
113½	114¼	350	Am. Sugar Ref.	108	109½	108	109¼	+1⅛
120½	121	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114½	114½	114¼	114½	+ ⅛
5½	6	1,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120¾	121⅝	120½	120½	
34⅝	34⅝	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
100	100⅝	8,800	Anaconda Cop. Co.	34⅜	35	34½	34⅝	
96⅜	97	1,000	At., Top. & S. Fe	100	100⅜	100	100	— ⅛
100	100⅝	50	At. T. & S. Fe pf.	97	97	97	97	— ¼
69⅞	70	200	Atlantic Coast Line	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¾
76½	77	44,500	Baldwin Locomo.	68¾	71¼	68	70	+2¼
70¼	71½	1,700	Balt. & Ohio	77½	77¾	76⅝	76⅝	+1⅛
172½	173¼	200	Balt. & Ohio pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+ ⅛
116	120	4,600	Bethlehem Steel	175	175¾	170¼	173	—1½
71¼	71½	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	117	117	117	117	
13	15	1,300	Butte & Superior	72	72½	71½	71½	— ½
142½	142⅝	100	Cal. Petroleum	13¼	13½	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
41⅜	41⅞	5,800	Canadian Pacific	143¾	143⅞	142½	142⅝	—1⅛
103	104	8,900	Central Leather Co.	41⅜	42⅛	41⅜	41½	+ ⅛
36⅜	38	100	Cen. Leather Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	
80⅝	80⅞	200	Ches. & Ohio	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
124	125	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	81	81¼	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅛
122	123	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	125	125	125	125	
155	165	70	Chi. & Northwest	122¼	122⅝	122½	122½	+3½
13¾	14	1,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	164	165	164	165	
45½	46	1,600	Chino Copper	14⅜	14⅜	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅝
58	70	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	
32½	33	1,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	60	60	60	60	
11	12	1,000	Comstock Tunnel	33	33⅓	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
127½	128¼	5,100	Consolidated Gas	*11	11	11	11	—1
120	130	200	Corn Products Ref.	127	129¼	126⅜	127¼	+ ¼
89½	92	26,900	Crucible Steel	14½	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
103	105	100	Crucible Steel pf.	32¼	33⅜	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	25⅝	700	Cuban Am. Sugar	92	92	92	92	
23⅜	23⅞	2,350	Distillers Securities	105	106	103¼	103¼	—1½
1	1⅛	17,200	Dome Mines	25⅝	26	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
4	6	150	Dul., S. S. & At.	21	23⅜	20⅝	23¼	+2⅝
25¼	25⅝	50	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	2	2	2	2	—2
29	31	2,250	Erie	4	4	4	4	
282	290	200	Federal Min. & Sm.	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ¼
108	110	130	Gen. Chem. pf.	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+5⅝
166¾	167	90	Gen. Chem. odd lots	290	290	281	281	
177	179	2,200	General Electric	109	109	109	109	
104	105	2,700	General Motors	166½	168¼	166	168	— ¼
53	53¾	300	General Motors pf.	173	182¼	173	180	+6
115½	116¼	8,300	Goodrich,(B. F.) Co.	104	104	103⅜	103⅜	+1
35¼	35½	900	Great Northern pf.	54	54⅝	53	53	— ⅝
62⅜	62⅝	900	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. P.	116½	116½	116¼	116½	— ⅛
119	121	5	Guggenheim Expl.	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
103	104	100	Homestake Mining	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62¼	— ½
103	104	38	Illinois Central	120	120	120	120	
30¼	30⅜	2,100	do., odd lot	103	103	103	103	+1
19½	19⅞	1,500	Inspiration Copper	102	102	102	102	
72¼	73	100	Int.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
19⅜	19⅝	1,200	Inter.-Met. pf.	20	20½	19½	19⅝	— ⅞
70¼	71¼	200	Interboro Consol.	72	72	72	72	— ½
11½	13¼	1,370	Interboro Consol. pf.	20	20	19½	19½	—1
27½	29½	900	Inter. Agricultural	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	— ½
9	9½	200	Inter. Agricul. pf.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—5
23⅝	24¼	400	Inter. Paper	25	30½	25	29½	+4½
84	84	25	Kansas City South.	9	9	9	9	
124	125	1	Kayser, (J.) & Co.	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
132	137	200	Kings Co. El. & P.	80	80	80	80	
46	48	1,400	Kresge, (S. S.) Co.	124	124	124	124	
141	141⅝	200	Lackawanna Steel	134⅞	135	134⅞	135	
109¼	110	25	Lehigh Valley	46	47⅝	46	47	+ ½
78	79⅞	100	Lewis. & Nash	141⅝	141⅝	141⅜	141⅜	+ ⅛
125	126	100	Mackay Cos.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
37½	38	100	Manhattan Elev.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¾
84¼	85¼	1,400	Maxwell Motors	125	125	125	125	
34	34½	400	Max. Motors 1st pf.	37½	38⅜	37½	38¼	+ ½
71½	72	1,050	Max. Motors 2d pf.	84½	85	84½	85	+ ½
27½	27½	800	Mexican Petroleum	33½	34½	33½	34	+ ½
6	6¾	3,300	Miami Copper	71½	72	71½	72	+ ½
17	18	3,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27¼	27¼	27	27¼	— ⅛
3½	3⅝	1,500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	
47	47¼	2,100	Missouri Pacific	19½	19½	17	17	—3½
16⅜	17	100	Montana Power	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
83	87	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	47	47	47	47	— ½
107	110	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	16⅜	17	16⅜	17	—1⅜
102½	103	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
86	86½	4,400	N. Y. Air Brake	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	—2
58½	58½	1,600	N. Y. Central	5	5	5	5	
26	26⅛	900	N. Y. N. H. & H.	104¼	105⅜	102	102½	—2¼
103⅝	104	600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	88½	87	86¼	86¼	— ¼
33½	34½	1,100	Northern Pacific	29	59	58½	58¾	— ⅛
30⅜	32	610	Pacific Mail	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ½
105¾	105⅞	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	104¼	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	— ½
46	50	300	Penn. R. R.	34¼	34⅝	33½	33½	— ½
23	23⅝	300	Pettibone, M. & Co.	32	32	32	32	+1½
93¼	94	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal	105⅞	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅛
48⅝	49	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	45½	46	45¼	45¼	— ¼
156	160	1,500	Pressed Steel Car	23⅝	23⅝	23	23⅜	—1⅛
		200	Pullman Co.	92½	93⅝	92½	93⅜	+ ⅜
30	32½	200	Quicksilver	49	49½	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
23¼	23⅝	500	Railway Steel Sp.	156¼	156¼	156	156	+ ⅛
145⅞	146⅛	900	Ray Con. Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
29⅜	30	6,100	Reading	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
89½	89⅞	2,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	2⅝	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	146⅜	146⅜	145¾	146	+ ⅛
6	6¼	500	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅜
14	16½	100	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	
13¼	13⅜	100	St. Louis Southwest.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅜
33½	34	300	Seaboard Air Line	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14½	145	380	Seab. Air Line pf.	15	15	15	15	+1
123	124	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	14	14	13½	13½	
33	34	200	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
84⅝	84⅝	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	145	145	144	145	— ⅝
14½	14⅝	3,700	Southern Pacific	124	124	124	124	
45	45½	900	Southern Railway	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
56	57	300	So. Railway pf.	86	86⅜	84⅝	84⅝	—1⅛
72½	73¼	100	Standard Milling	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
		100	Standard Mill. pf.	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
81¾	82½	11,200	do., s f	55⅞	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	37⅞	2,900	Studebaker Co.	73	73	73	73	— ½
128	130	200	Tennessee Copper	73¼	73⅜	73¼	73⅜	+ ⅛
52⅝	53	1,600	Texas Co.	81	82⅝	81	82	+1
126½	126½	7,500	Third Avenue	38¼	38¼	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
80¼	80⅝	300	Union Pacific	129½	129⅞	129¼	129⅞	+1⅞
80¼	80⅝	50	Union Pacific pf.	54	54	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
19	19½	1,100	do., odd lot	126½	126⅝	126	126½	+ ⅛
34¼	35	525	United Fruit	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
12	14¼	100	United Rys. Invest.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	
62	64	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19	
56⅛	57½	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	35	35	34½	34½	— ½
48¼	49	100	U. S. Express	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
106¼	107⅛	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅜
60⅞	61	47,800	U. S. Rubber	57⅝	57⅝	57	57	— ¼
109⅜	110¼	390	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	49	49	49	49	— ⅛
67¼	67⅞	2,700	U. S. Steel pf.	105¾	106	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
32¾	33	1,700	Utah Copper	61¼	61¾	60¾	61	+ ⅛
94	97	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼	+ ⅛
¾	⅞	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
69½	70	5,900	Wabash pf.	32	33⅜	32	33	+1⅜
101½	101⅝	70,900	Western Union Tel.	96	96	96	96	—1½
133½	134⅜	3,300	Westingh. El. & M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
102½	104½	100	Willys-Overland	69¼	70⅜	69	69⅜	+1⅝
28	30	100	Willys-Overland pf.	101½	103	101½	101½	+1½
105¾	106	400	Wisconsin Central	133	136	132½	132½	+2½
120	122	50	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	102½	102½	102½	102½	
			Woolworth pf.	28	28	28	28	—2

*Cents per share.

LONDON TRADING STAGNANT

Only Old War Loan and Japanese Bonds Are Dealt In.

LONDON, July 14.—Although money is obtainable at 1½ per cent. and Treasury bills are maturing, discounts continue firm and near the bank rate, indicating that the Bank of England has control of the market. A temporary stringency is anticipated until after next Tuesday, when payment in full will be made under the discount allowable on the new war loan.

Apart from further easing of the old war loan and a few dealings in Japanese bonds, rubber shares and home rails, the stock market was stagnant. American securities were only occasionally marked. The closing was dull, but steady.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Can. Pacific	1915-'28	5	4.95	4.75
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1915-'24	5	5.15	4.85
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.75
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.25
C. R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	5.12	5.55
Co. St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	7.50	5.50
C., C. C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	4.80	4.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.20	4.90
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.45
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.65
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4 @3	4.80	4.80
Louisv. & Nash.	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'20	5	4.50	4.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.30	5.25
N. Y. Cen. Lines	1915-'28	5	5.60	5.50
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½@5	5.05	4.85
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.55	4.80
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	5.00	4.75
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	4.45	4.25
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.70	5.00
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.75
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.70
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	4.90	4.40
			5.40	4.70

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	68.32	68.44	68.50	—.17
Industrials	71.45	70.05	70.62	+ .46

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
July 7	69.40	67.96	68.49	—1.22
July 8	68.71	67.77	68.06	— .43
July 9	68.35	67.12	67.26	— .80
July 10	67.76	66.96	67.67	+ .41
July 12	69.25	67.39	69.13	+1.46
July 13	70.15	68.96	69.41	+ .28
July 14	70.18	69.24	69.56	+ .15

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Jy. to date	70.32	July 6	66.96	July 10	69.56
July, 1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	69.56
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.80

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	100¾
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
6s	June, 1965	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	March, 1963	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov., 1927	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101¼
4½s	March, 1963	97⅝	98⅜	97⅝	98¼
4½s	March, 1962	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
4½s	March, 1930-'60	98	98⅜

Savage Arms

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Elliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
35 Atlas Powder Com. Stock
10 Continental Insurance Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. & Pf. Stock
100 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
75 Germania Insurance Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Int. St. Pump Com. & Pf. Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc (New) Stock
50 Rem. Typewr. Com. & 1st Pf. Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
15 Atlas Powder Com. Stock
100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
75 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
50 German-Amer. Insurance Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc (New) Stock
50 White Rock Pf. Stock

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

BUY—SELL

KENNECOTT COPPER CORP.
6% BONDS & STOCK
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL
PREFERRED & COMMON
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
CHILE COPPER STOCK
BURNS BROTHERS
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
AETNA EXPLOSIVES

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4560-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Am. Spirits Mfg.
First 6s 1915

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

Conn. Ry. & Ltg. com.
Gulf States Steel
Guantanamo Sugar
South Porto Rico Sugar
Locomobile Co. of America

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Aetna Explosives
Hercules Powder
Du Pont Powder
Atlas Powder

GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST. N.Y 'PHONE BROAD 3665

Morgan & Finlay
Am. & British Mfg. Co.
Chalmers Motor Pfd.
Bucyrus Co. Com.
Gulf States Steel Stocks
Aetna Explosives
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

CENTRAL PACIFIC REF. 4s, 1949.
JAP. GOVT. 1st & 2d SERIES 4½s, 1925.
NOR. PACIFIC GEN. LIEN 3s, 2047.
NOR. PACIFIC PRIOR LIEN 4s, 1997.
ELECTRIC BOAT, COM. & PF.
INTERNATIONAL MOTORS.

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St.—'Phone 6951-6 Broad—N. Y.

United Cigar Stores Co. of America.
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad Street Phone 5501 Broad

United Light & Railways Co.
First Preferred Yields 8%
Common earning about 5%
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St., Tel. 6064 John. New York

We Will Buy or Sell
Pacific Gas Scrip
Perpall, Shaskan & Droge,
20 BROAD ST. Telephone 1690 Broad.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

War-Order Stocks Claimed Most Attention in Yesterday's Market—Oils Fairly Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 168,268 shares of stock and $283,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 61,245; oils, 698; 15) railroads and mining, 106,175. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,300	Am. Zinc	59½	60¼	58½	59
3,440	Can. N. G. C.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
11,000	*Car. L. & P.	6	6¼	5¾	6⅛
2,500	*Cramp Ship.	66½	69¾	66½	68
21,000	*Elec. Boat	180	184	175	176
2,500	*El. Boat pf.	172	185	173	176
105	*Emer. Phon.	14	14½	14	14
950	*Hendee Mfg.	40	40	38½	40
625	*Int. Mer. M.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	*Int. Mer. M. pf	5¾	6	5	5
12,000	*Int. Motors	15⅞	20⅛	15½	18
3,000	*Int. Mot. pf.	38	44	38	43
600	*Int. Petrol.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
200	Int. Rubber	7½	7½	7⅞	7½
100	*Int. St. Pump.	7	7	7	7
25	Kelly S. T.	158	158	158	158
25	Kelly S.T. new 1st pf.	86¼	86¼	86	86
600	N. Y. Trans.	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15½
75	*Pyr. Mfg. Co.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½
400	C. of R. & H.	6½	6½	6½	6½
7,000	*Standard Mot.	9⅛	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
400	Sterling Gum	3	3	3	3
2,000	*St. Jos. Lead	12⅜	12⅝	12½	12⅝
300	Un. C. S. new	10	10	9¾	9¾
4,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
800	*World Film	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Net Chge.
15	Buckeye P. L.	99	99	99	— 1
2	Colonial Oil	135	135	135	+ 5
1	Vac. Oil	136	136	136	+ 2
600	Pierce Oil	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
12	Prairie P. L.	151	150	150	+ 2
10	St. Oil of Cal.	273	273	273	+ 3
100	St. Oil of Ind.	407	407	407	+ 2
32	St. Oil of N. J.	400	398	400	+ 2
16	St. Oil of N. Y.	185	188	183	— 1

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	*Wabash pf. (b)	20	21	20	21

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,050	*Alaska Jun.	12¾	13¼	12⅝	13
3,000	*Alta Con. M.	87	88	84	87
1,565	*†Atlanta	31	35	31	34
8,000	*†Big Cotton	7	7	5½	6¾
900	Big. L. Dev.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	*Booth	53	55	53	54
100	Braden Cop.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,500	Caledonia	86	86	85	85
100	*Chile Cop.	19½	19½	19½	19½
1,500	Con. Ar. Sm.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Diamond B. R.	3	3	3	3
10,000	*†Emma Cop.	40	42	40	41
500	*†Genesee Cop.	42	42	42	42
500	G'field Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	*†G'field Mer.	24½	24½	24	24½
1,850	Greene-Can.	40	42⅜	40	42⅜
1,000	*Iron Bloss.	75	75	72	74
4,300	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Kennott Co.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
2,500	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
2,300	*†Kewanas	13½	14	13½	14
1,000	†Lone Star	5	5	5	5
1,600	Magma Copper	12⅝	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝
5,000	McIntyre	57	57	57	57
2,200	†Majestic M.	82	85	82	85
600	New Utah B.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
3,500	*†Oro	9	9	8½	8½
1,000	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
410	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,000	Stewart	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
24,000	*†Success Min.	92	94	92	93
3,100	†Super. Min. Co.	24	24	24	24
500	Tonopah Ext.	3	3	2⅞	2⅛
1,500	†Tono. Merger.	41	41	40	40
5,000	Tri-Bullion	½	½	½	½
800	Tuolumne Cop.	½	½	½	½
1,000	*Wasatch	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	*West E. Con.	80	80	79	79
300	*White K. Cop. pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛

BONDS.

$28,000	Con. Ari. S. 5s.	20	24	20	20
250,000	*Westing. El. conv. 5s.	106⅝	107	106⅜	106⅝
5,000	Westing. El. rights	⅝	1⅛	⅝	⅞

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 14. Bid.	Asked.	July 13. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	15½	15	15½
Br.-A. Tob., ord. bearer	15	15½	15	15½
Internat. Nickel	159	161	150	151
Internat. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Int. Steam Pump pf.	10	15	10	15
Kelly-Spgfd. Tire new 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal Sales	100	165	160	165
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Marconi of America	2⅜	3⅛	2⅜	3⅛
Mutual Profit Sharing	2⅝	8	2⅝	8
Rikor & Hegeman, new	5¾	6	5¾	6
Savoy Oil	6¾	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
U. C. Stores new pf.	11⅜	12	11⅜	12
U. C. Stores of Am.	101	103	101	103
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i.	18	19	17½	18½
Mo. Pacific pf., w. i.	35	37	34	40
Wabash, w. i.	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf., (a)	42	45	42	45

MINING STOCKS.

Buffalo Mines	½	⅝	½	⅝
Canada Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Cons. Nev.-Utah	⅞	1	⅞	1
Howe Sound	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
McKinley-Darragh	23	24	23	24
Nevada Hills	21	23	21	23
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Kennecott Copper 6s.	118¼	118⅝	118½	118¾

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	322	326
American Light & Traction pf.	100½	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14¾	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	60	64
American Power & Light pf.	80	83
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	62	66
American Waterworks & Electric	5½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Cities Service	43	47
Cities Service pf.	53	56
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	91	92½
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50	54
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	79	82
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	80
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf.	83	88
Ozark Power & Water	13	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	41½	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	68	73
Southern California Edison	70	74
Southern California Edison pf.	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23	25
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	7	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	26	29
United Light & Rys.	39	43
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	69
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	57	60

*Par value $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	100	99	100
Chesebrough Mfg	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	130	140	125	135
Continental Oil	223	228	223	228
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	220	*223	220	*223
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com.	145	147	146	148
Illinois Pipe Line	134	136	134	136
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	96	98
Inter. Pet. Co, Ltd	8¼	8½	8	8¼
National Transit	29	30	29	30
New York Transit	203	208	203	206
Northern P. L.	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	134	136	133	135
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	53	57	53	57
Pierce Oil	9¼	9¾	9¼	10
Pierce Oil pf. 6s, '24	76	76	76	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	309	312	307	311
Prairie Pipe Line	150	152	150	152
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line	208	212	208	212
South Penn. Oil	272	275	273	277
South. West. Penn.	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	270	273	270	273
Stand. Oil of Ind.	403	407	403	408
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky.	250	255	248	253
Standard Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	398	400	398	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	185	183	185
Standard Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	80	81	80	81
Vacuum Oil	197	200	197	200
Washington Oil	32	36	32	36

*Ex. dividend.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
19	Citizens' Bank	48	48	48	48
200	Coeden	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼
1	Fed. & Deposit	135	135	135	135
75	Un. Rys. & E.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼

BONDS.

$400	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. H.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	101	101	101	101
6,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	95⅝	95½	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Mt. V.-W. Cotton Duck 5s	35	35	35	35
1,000	N. & P. Tr. 5s	77	77	77	77
3,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	55½	55½	55½	55½
100	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	81	81	81	81
2,000	Va. Ry. & P. 5s	82	82	82	82

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,097	Alaska	37½	37⅜	35½	35⅝
100	Amalgamated	73	73	73	73
13,903	Am. Zinc	59	60⅜	58¾	59
120	Anaconda	35	35	34⅞	34⅞
450	Ariz. Com.	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
1,845	Butte & Sup.	72¼	72⅜	71	71
255	Cal. & Ariz.	68	68	64¼	64¼
5	Cal. & Hecla	565	565	565	565
10	Centennial	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
259	Copper Range	55	55	54¾	54¾
15	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
1,110	East Butte	13	13¼	13	13
65	Franklin	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼
305	Granby	87½	87½	86½	86½
4,183	Greene-Can.	39	42⅜	39	42⅜
153	Hancock	17¾	18	17¾	18
170	Indiana	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
1,110	Island Creek	50	50⅝	49⅜	49⅜
52	Isl. Creek pf.	89⅝	90¼	89⅝	90¼
10	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
380	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,155	Lake	13⅜	15⅜	13⅜	15¼
280	La Salle	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
135	Mass. Con.	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
5	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
40	Miami	27½	27½	27½	27½
220	Michigan	1½	1½	1½	1½
280	Mohawk	72	73⅜	72¼	73⅜
75	Nipissing	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
730	North Butte	31½	32	31½	31½
20	Old Dominion	53½	53½	53½	53½
85	Osceola	84	84	84	84
1,945	Pond Creek	17½	17½	17¼	17⅜
244	Quincy	80½	80½	80	80
500	Santa Fe	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
25	Shannon	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
115	Shattuck	27½	27½	27½	27½
25	South Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	South Utah	22c.	22c.	22c.	22c.
50	St. Mary's Ld.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
490	Sup. & Boston	3	3⅛	3	3
50	Sup. Copper	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
10	Tamarack	37	37½	37	37½
160	Trinity	4½	4¼	4½	4½
700	Tuolumne	45c.	45c.	45c.	45c.
1,660	U. S. Smelt.	42	42⅜	42	42⅜
120	U. S. Sm. pf.	45⅝	46	45⅞	46
865	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
75	Utah Copper	67½	67⅝	67½	67⅝
50	Winona	4	4	4	4
70	Wolverine	61	62	61	62
380	Wyandotte	55c.	55c.	50c.	50c.

RAILROADS.

4	Boston & Alb.	178½	178½	178½	178¼
180	Boston & Me.	25	25	24	24½
5	Maine Central	99	99	99	99
55	N.Y., N.H. & H.	58¼	58¼	58	58
10	Union Pacific	126½	126½	126½	126½
81	West End St. Ry. pf.	81	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Ag. Chem.	51	51	51	51
10	Am. Ag. C. pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
300	Am. Pneu. S.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
105	Am. Pneu. S. pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½
30	Amoskeag	65	65	65	65
110	Am. Sugar	108	109	108	100
5	Am. Sugar pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
327	Am. Tel. & T.	120⅜	121¼	120½	120⅝
25	Am. Woolen pf	85	85	84⅝	85
224	A., G. & W. I. pf.	27⅜	27⅜	27	27
70	Edison	238½	238½	238½	238½
2,582	Mass Gas	89¼	91¼	89¼	90⅝
320	Mass Gas pf.	89	89⅝	89	89⅝
140	NeEIwain pf.	101	101	101	101
8	N. E. Tel.	132	132½	132	132
15	Pullman	156	156	156	156
30	Reece Folding	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
30	Swift & Co.	112⅝	113	112½	113
80	Torrington	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½
645	United Fruit	135	135¾	134½	135
514	Un. Shoe Mach.	50¾	51	50½	50¾
415	U. S. Steel	61¼	61½	60¾	60¾
10	Western Union	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88
2,000	Am. T. & T. 4½s	100½	100½	100¼	100⅜
1,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½
500	Miss. River P. 5s	71¼	71½	71¼	71¼
5,000	Swift & Co. 5s	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 14.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	McK.-Dar.	.22	.26
Bay S Gas	.11	.13	Mines of A	3¼	3½
Bingham	9¼	9⅝	Mass Gas.	.13	.14
Begole	.75	1.00	Majestic	.81	.85
Butte & L.	.27	.28	Mex Met.	.23	.25
Bohemia	2⅜	3	New Doug.	.48	.50
Boston Ely	.30	.35	N Baltic	2⅜	3¼
Chief Con.	1½	1⅝	N Cornelia	7	7¼
Con Cop	1¾	2	Ohio Cop.	.20	.22
Crown Res	.48	.56	Old D Rcts	7⅝	8
Calaveras	1¾	2	Oneco	1¾	1⅝
Con Ariz.	.85	.95	Riker-H.	6⅜	6¾
Cortez	.30	.50	Raven Cop	.10	.12
Cham Cop.	8	10	S W Miami	1¼	1⅜
Cal Corbin	4	5	Stew Min.	2¼	2½
Davis-D.	1⅜	1¼	Tono Min.	7	7¼
E & B B.	1⅞	1⅝	Un Prof S.	2½	2⅝
First N C.	2⅜	2¾	Utah Met.	3⅜	3½
G'd'f'd Con	1¾	1½	Un V Ext.	4⅞	5
Houghton.	3½	4	Ventura	11¼	11¾
Iron Blos.	.69	.75	Yuk Gold.	2½	2¾
La Rose	.50	.55			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Rad. pf.	137	137	137	137
10	Chi. P. Tool.	56½	56½	56½	56½
30	Cr. Ry. Ser.	23½	23½	23½	23½
75	Com. Edison	135½	135¾	135½	135½
45	Diam. Match.	95	95	95	95
25	Inland Steel	203	203	203	203
11	Mont. W. pf.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼
100	Nat. Carbon	136	136	136	136
5	People's Gas	116	116	116	116
16	Pub. Serv. pf.	95	95	95	95
105	Sears-Roebuck	145	145	144½	144½
250	Stewart War.	66¾	67¼	66¾	67½
139	Swift & Co.	113	113	112¾	112¾
685	U. Carb. rts.	4½	4½	4¾	4¾

BONDS.

$2,000	City Ry. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
2,500	C. Rys. Inc. 4s	85	85	85	85
24,000	Chi. Gas. 5s	102	102	102	102
2,000	Swift 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Anaconda	34½	34½	34¾	34¾
30	Am. Loco	50¼	50½	50¼	50½
400	Am. Can	50¾	51⅞	50⅜	51
4	Am. Rys. pf.	99	99	99	99
50	Am. Smelting	78	78	78	78
8,128	Baldwin Loco.	68⅜	71¼	68¼	69⅞
1	J. G. Brill	29½	29½	29½	29½
25	Cambria Iron	41¼	41½	41¼	41¼
1,852	Cambria Steel	49⅝	50	49½	50
103	Central Leath.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
400	Crucible Steel	32¾	33¼	32¾	33⅛
876	Elec. St. Bat.	53	53	52½	52½
400	Gen. Asph't pf.	69	69	69	69
60	Ins. Co. N. A.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
530	Lake Superior	9¾	9⅞	9¼	9½
17	Lehigh Nav.	74½	74½	74	74½
2	Lehigh Valley	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
30	M., K. & Tex.	7½	7½	7½	7½
289	Penna. R. R.	52½	53¼	52½	53
5	Penna. R. Mfg.	88	88	88	88
380	Phila. Co.	34	35	34	35
50	Phila. Electric	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23⅝
220	Reading	73	73	72¾	72¾
10	Tonopah Bel.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
295	Tonopah Min.	7	7	7	7
40	Un. Gas Imp.	83½	83½	83½	83½
5,955	U. S. Steel	61	61⅝	60⅜	60⅞
60	War. I. & S.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
2	West Jer. & S.	48	48	48	48
1,415	W. Cramp & S.	67	69½	67	68

BONDS.

$1,000	City 4s., 1941	101½	101½	101½	101¼
500	City 4s., 1943	101½	101½	101½	101½
600	City 4s., 938 r.	102	102	102	102
1,000	El. & Peo. 4s.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
5,000	Harwood El. 5s	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
1,000	L. V. g. 4½s	99	99	99	99
28,000	Pa. R. R. g. 4½s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1,000	Phila. El. 4s.	79¼	79¾	79¼	79½
1,000	Phila. El. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Reading g. 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
5,000	U. Ry. Inv. 5s.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sewer P.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
10	Am. W. G. pf.	99	99	99	99
175	Am. W. G. M.	16	16	16	16
65	A. W. G. M. pf.	80	80	80	80
325	Col. G. & E.	12½	12½	12⅜	12½
80	Cruc. Steel	32½	32½	32½	32½
75	Cruc. Steel pf.	96	96	96	96
10	Elk. C. N. G.	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
20	Harb.-W. pf.	99	99	99	99
35	Ind. Brewing	3	3	3	3
25

LACKAWANNA COAL PROFITS $5,973,595

First Report Since Separation Decree Shows More Than 90 Per Cent. Earned.

DIVIDEND OF 52½ PER CENT.

Official Explains Large Gains as Result of Enormous Tonnage Handled.

The first statement of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company issued since the Supreme Court's decree ordering a change in the contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, made public yesterday, caused some surprise in view of the finding of the court that the coal company's contract with the railroad was too favorable to the latter. The report showed profits in the year ended June 30 last of $5,973,595, which is equivalent to more than 90 per cent. on the stock.

Of this surplus checks for $3,460,117 are being sent out to stockholders today. The Directors declared a regular dividend of 2½ per cent. and a special payment of 50 per cent. on July 1, leaving $2,513,477 of the year's surplus to be carried forward. On June 30 the company had more than $7,000,000 cash on hand.

An official of the coal company said yesterday that he wanted to forestall a criticism which he expected the statement to produce on the ground that the profits reported by the Lackawanna were on their face proof that the price of anthracite is too high.

"In the first place," said this representative, "we buy our coal at the mines at the same price that all other companies pay. In the second, we have to sell it in the hardest kind of a competitive market. The reason we make money is that we have a very efficient organization, with overhead charges no larger than we would have if we did a business of only a million tons a year. Our profits come on the other ten millions or so that we sell. In other words, our selling cost per ton is so low that we do not need a wide margin between cost and selling price to make a good profit on our vast business."

BIG GAINS IN STEEL TRADE.

July Developments Give Assurances for Remainder of the Year.

The increase of steel buying thus far in July has been so satisfactory, according to reports from trade centres, that manufacturers are confident that later months will produce a good account. The Iron Age says:

A further increase in steel production has become necessary to keep pace with the continued expansion of demand. July developments have gone so far to strengthen the situation that steel manufacturers now speak with assurance concerning the remainder of the year.

Following the announcement of an increase of 413,000 tons in the Steel Corporation's unfilled orders in June—a total that exceeded estimates in the trade—the corporation has started up four more blast furnaces and a considerable number of open-hearth furnaces, and this week's working schedules represent 90 per cent. of its ingot capacity.

There is no end in sight to the bar tonnage required for shells, and buyers are looking further ahead. Contracts covering one and two years are now proposed, one calling for more than 100,000 tons of rounds. The bar specifications of agricultural machinery makers have increased, and Chicago reports July resumption of such plants, whereas earlier plans looked to starting in September.

The Iron Trade Review says:

The straining point of output of the largest steel companies of the country now is being attained rapidly under the uninterrupted heavy flow of tonnage to the mills. The Steel Corporation is running this week at slightly over 90 per cent. of the steel work's capacity, which is within 2 or 3 per cent. of practically full output. So severe has been the demand of the finishing mills for rod that the Steel Corporation has continued to supplement the make of its own works by further purchases of billets in the open market. Such buying now has totaled well over 50,000 tons.

Southern Railway Bonds Sold.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co. have bought from the Southern Railway Company $3,500,000 Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, the proceeds to be used for double tracking on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line. This is the second series issued under the $20,000,000 first mortgage bond authorization of this subsidiary of the Southern Railway. The first issue for $5,500,000 4½ per cent. bonds was purchased and disposed of by the same banking houses about a year ago.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The whole list of "war stocks" was stimulated in the early dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange by reiterated talk of enormous profits through recently secured contracts. The full gains in prices were not retained at the end of the day, profit taking on a large scale having an effect, but the operations in the war group dominated the dealings throughout the session.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold...	36¾	36¾	35⅝	35⅝
160	Allis-Chalmers.	17⅞	18¼	17⅛	18
980	Amal. Copper..	72⅜	73⅝	72¼	72¾
20	Am. Beet Sug.	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼
5,750	American Can.	50⅞	51⅞	50⅝	51
10	Am. Coal Prod.	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾
20	Am. Car & F..	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
20	Am. Ice Sec....	27	27	27	27
590	Am. Loco....	49¾	51	49¾	49¾
800	Am. Smelting..	77⅞	78¾	77⅜	78½
90	Anaconda Cop.	34¾	35	34¾	34¾
10	A., T. & S. F.	100	100	100	100
5,670	Bald. Loco....	69¼	71¼	68¼	69½
400	Canadian Pac..	143¼	148¾	142⅝	148
840	Cent. Leather..	41⅝	42⅝	41½	41⅝
20	Ches. & Ohio..	37	37	37	37
50	C., M. & St. P.	80⅜	80¾	80⅜	80¾
30	C., R. I. & P..	14½	14½	13⅜	13⅜
90	Col. Fuel & I..	33¼	33¼	32¾	32¾
1,700	Crucible Steel..	32¼	33⅜	32¼	32⅜
170	Dis. Securities.	25⅞	26¼	25⅝	25⅞
80	Erie	25¾	25¾	25⅜	25¾
780	Goodrich Co...	54¾	54¾	52⅞	52⅞
10	Gt. Nor. Ore..	35	35	35	35
240	Inter.-Met	20½	20½	19⅝	19⅞
60	Lehigh Valley.	141½	141½	141½	141½
40	Maxwell Motor	35½	35½	35½	35½
40	Mex. Petrol'm.	72	72	72	72
60	Miami Copper.	27	27½	27	27¼
870	Mo., K. & T..	6⅜	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
10	Mo. Pacific....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	N. Y. Air B...	100½	103¾	100½	103¾
30	N. Y. Central.	86¼	86¾	86¼	86⅜
70	Pacific Mail...	34	34	33⅝	33⅝
40	Pennsylvania..	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
50	Pitts. Coal....	23	23	23	23
240	Pressed S. Car.	49¼	49¼	48	48
2,780	Reading	146⅛	146⅝	145⅝	145⅞
100	Rep. I. & S...	30	30¼	29⅜	29⅞
90	Southern Pac..	86¼	89½	84⅜	84⅝
250	Studebaker Co.	81¼	82⅝	81	81⅞
200	Tenn. Copper..	37⅜	37⅝	37¼	37⅝
1,220	Union Pacific..	126¼	126½	125⅞	125⅞
60	U. S. Rubber..	49	49	48¾	48¾
9,060	U. S. Steel....	61¼	61⅝	60⅜	60⅞
50	Utah Copper...	67½	67½	67¼	67¼
10	Va.-Car. Chem	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅛
20	West. Un. Tel.	69⅝	70	69⅝	70
4,880	West. Elec....	101¾	102⅞	101⅝	101½
33,800					

MINING STOCKS.

2,300	Atlanta	32½	.34	.32½	.34
300	Gold. Florence	.53	.53	.53	.53
900	Gold. Merger..	.23	.24	.23	.24
400	Iron Blossom..	.72	.72	.72	.72
400	Jim Butler....	.97	.97	.97	.97
300	Tono. Belm't..	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
200	Tono. Ext.	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½
700	Tono. Merger..	.40	.40	.39¾	.39½
800	United Gold...	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
4,800					

Gallery of War Pictures

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, printed on superfine paper by rotogravure process, gives 24 pages of magnificent pictures of the war. Stirring incidents, graphic portraits. 10 cents a copy. Sold everywhere. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—By THALHIMER BROTHERS, Richmond, Va., merchandise for our dollar day sale; quantities must be large, and only perfect goods considered; delivery will be required by no later than Aug. 5; samples must be delivered prepaid to our New York Packing Office, 120 West Twentieth St.; only extreme big values need be submitted, and we are willing to pay the limit for same; terms net cash, ten (10) days; note every line wanted except ladies' ready-to-wear.

FOR CALIFORNIA RETAILERS, cottons, silks, dress goods; will be here all week, assembling non-competing lines. May I talk to you about yours? Shall be glad to tell you of my experience. Address Room 923 Knickerbocker Hotel.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall samples of serge and poplin dresses. Call all week at 11 West 25th St., 9:30 till 12, R. B., Room 804.

JOBBER OPEN for silk and serge dresses; placing large orders on good styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

JOBBER OPEN FOR serge and taffeta dresses from $2.75 to $5. Address 1,270 Broadway, Room 315.

JOBBER looking at Fall line of serges and poplin dresses. Call 107 West 26th St., sixth floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT waists. Apply between 9 and 12 Thursday, 45 West 34th St., Room 506.

JOBBER looking at $18 and $27 silk waists; call all week. Universal Skirt Co., 135 Wooster St.

JOBBER looking at silk and serge dresses. Call all this week, 39 West 32d St. Room 1,507.

JOBBER LOOKING AT women's suits, 9 to 10 A. M every day. 6th floor, 17 East 22d.

JOBBER BUYING ladies' Fall coats; 1st floor, 40 West 28th St.

WANTED—JOBS IN WAISTS, WASH DRESSES AND WASH SKIRTS FOR SPOT CASH. SOL. KLEIN, 1,261 B'WAY.

WILL buy high-grade ladies' apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

CONTRACTORS WANTED.—Apply with Fall samples of silk and serge dresses. I. Geller, 33 West 34th St., Oppenheim, Collins Bldg., 10th floor.

CONTRACTORS on silk and serge dresses; must furnish own styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

75 PIECES COTTON WHIPCORD, 36 inches wide, assorted colors; close out. Simon Tuch Co., Room 1,416, 1,183 Broadway.

1,000 WHITE AND COLORED wash dresses, latest models, to close out at very low price. Mikola & Bro., 39 West 19th St.

500 WHITE AND COLORED voile dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

CLOSING OUT JOB on play suits, Boy Scouts, &c.; great bargains. 803 Broadway, 7th floor.

150 LADIES' LINEN AUTO CAPS, to close. Felsenneld, raincoat specialist. 20 W. 17th.

300 WASH DRESSES; close out, cheap. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

3,000
COTTON DRESSES,
to close out at a price
some as low as 75 cents.
DAVIS & GINSBERG, 121 West 17th St.

CONTRACTOR has job of good cotton dresses for sale. 32 West 20th St., 10th floor.

75 VOILE DRESSES, white and colored, to be sold as job. Salesky Bros., 142 West 24th St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job $4 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 25 W. 27th.

BEADED AND BRAIDED
DRESS AND MILLINERY TRIMMINGS
Produced on the
CORNELY EMBROIDERY MACHINE.
O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 B'way, New York.

FOR SUCCESSFUL SALES SEE US ON POPULAR PRICE WASH DRESSES; GUARANTEED DELIVERIES. DENBOSKY BROS., 126 W. 28TH. MADISON SQUARE 10219.

LARGE JOBBER is ready to place quantity orders on ladies' and misses' high-grade coats; will furnish materials if desired. Write for appointments, Z 367 Times.

MANUFACTURERS' attention! Circularizing, addressing; complete service; guaranteed list 5,000 ready-to-wear buyers. Globe Advertising Co., 1,265 Broadway.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 20 Greene St. Spring 886.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs of men's Summer suits; cheap.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....3¼@3½ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Coverts Still Thought Good.

Although opinion in the piece goods and clothing markets has somewhat reversed itself on the question of whether or not covert topcoats will be in favor this coming Fall, one of the houses that sold these goods largely last Spring still considers they will be good. A sharply rising demand is looked for, and it is not at all improbable that the material will be as scarce as it was toward the end of the Spring season.

For Exports of Furniture.

L. L. Bucklew, a special agent of the Department of Commerce, who was sent to South America to investigate opportunities for the export development of American furniture and wood products, returned yesterday. Mr. Bucklew studied the fields in the different countries, and is preparing a report to be made to Secretary Redfield. The special agent will remain in this city for a few days, and may be consulted by those interested in the results of his investigation, at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, room 409, Custom House.

Clothing That Is Favored.

Among the features of the clothing demand is the way blue flannel suits have sprung into favor. For some little time these goods have been well taken, and only recently a leading young men's house received orders at regular prices for clothing of the sort. Unlined coats continue to be favored for Fall. It is fairly well established now that wide stripes in atractive color combinations will receive the bulk of the late Fall business. A new style feature added is the semi-top pockets to trousers. This is an idea copied in part from the old English style, though the pocket is cut aslant and not parallel to the waist line.

Notices by Telephone.

Orders or cancellations are frequently received over the telephone by business houses and no further notice confirming the wire conversation is required of the customer. The danger in this practice, outside the fact that the wishes of a customer may not be clearly understood over the telephone, is that no evidence is at hand in case trouble should arise out of a certain transaction. When the talk over the telephone is confirmed by the receipt next morning of a letter detailing whatever was done, the seller has an accurate record which may well be placed in evidence if civil suit is brought one way or the other. The importance of the confirmatory letter, as one man said, cannot be overestimated, and, for the extra trouble involved, the return is a material one in dollars and cents.

Bought on Consignment?

An association in the women's wear trade has had occasion to warn its members of a trick order blank used by one retailer. At the bottom of this business form, the warning is given that all orders must be signed by Mr. So-and-So, the proprietor, otherwise the order is not genuine. Recently a number of dresses delivered by a member of this association to the retailer in question, were returned with a letter saying that the goods were bought on consignment. It happened, however, that the goods were made up special, and, far from being kept a "few days" as the retailer set forth, were in his place for several months. How the retailer could consider goods held so long as bought on consignment is a question that is puzzling the association executive who has taken up the case for the manufacturer.

Golden Rule Buyers Here.

About $1,250,000 worth of merchandise for the coming season will be bought here in the next week or two by thirty-eight buyers for the Golden Rule stores, operated by the J. C. Penney Company, Inc., of which J. C. Penney is the head. These buyers arrived here from St. Louis on Tuesday night, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, having made use of two Pullman cars and a special dining car during the trip. The corporation now operates eighty-three stores in Oregon, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, California, North Dakota, and Nebraska, their combined business totaling over $5,000,000 annually. Reports from the various stores indicate that, so far as they are reflected in the sales, business conditions in the sections in which the stores are located are good generally.

Filling In on Wash Goods.

While Far Western and Southern buyers of wash goods are said to be getting later into market this year than usual after Fall goods, it is further said that an unusually good filling-in business is being placed on seasonable fabrics by the local and nearby retailers. As a result, the trade continues in good shape. The character of the demand has not changed materially in the last few weeks. Buyers are still hard after striped voiles, both in black and white and colors and white, as well as in plain and novelty striped effects on plain and seed grounds. Large printed floral, or cretonne, effects are still well up in the running, it is said, some of the newer offerings in this line showing the cretonne figures combined with plain and novelty stripes. Sheer goods are wanted generally. Because of the attractive offerings for Fall, an excellent business in wash goods is anticipated and predicted by men who know.

Cod Liver Oil Still Going Up.

Local trade in cod liver oil has been almost at a standstill since the spectacular jump in prices a week ago, according to Weekly Drug Markets, though interest in the market continues keen. Actual sales of the Norwegian brands are reported at $85 to $70 a barrel, but only small quantities changed hands at either figure. None is offered now at less than $75, and it is doubtful if holders would part with more than a few barrels at that figure. For some brands as high as $85 is asked. Norwegian refiners, according to the latest cables, are asking from $85 to $100 a barrel for this oil, and are not inclined to offer much even at these figures. Some of the refiners in that country are reported to be offering dealers over here large bonuses to consent to the cancellation of contracts. These offers have been turned down. Exporters have been more active in the market for chemicals in the last few days.

Greeks Need Barrels.

Handlers here of Greek produce were reported yesterday as being handicapped in getting goods from Greece on account of a shortage of barrels in the Kingdom. An agent of one of the large fruit and produce jobbing firms received a cable yesterday stating that certain goods ordered could not be shipped on account of the scarcity of barrels. It is believed here that the Greek shippers are affected by the war in the same fashion as shippers in the Canary Islands. In both cases, the usual supply of wood from the Scandinavian countries is greatly curtailed owing to reduced vessel tonnage available for transportation purposes, while the extra hazards of the several war zones operate to deter owners from sending out vessels. High marine insurance rates, together with increased prices for the barrel wood, are also responsible for the shortage. One factor in the produce trade said it looks as if the Greeks would have to come to this country for their barrel shook supplies.

Not Much Life to Gray Goods.

Trading was again limited in the local gray goods market yesterday. The inactivity of buyers apparently bore out assertions made in certain quarters that they are not greatly interested in spot goods at any price. On the other hand, there was quite a little bidding for printcloths, for deliveries straight to the end of the year, at present prices. Mills, however, could see no reason for accepting them, particularly in view of the promised recovery of the cotton market. Such goods as 39-inch 68-72s, 38½-inch 64-60s, and 38½-inch 60-48s were especially in demand for late shipment at the prices given below. Drills were none too active yesterday, but, while individual purchases of sheetings were limited, it was said that they totaled up pretty well. Fancies continued in demand. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....5½c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s....4⅝c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..*3⅛c 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3¼c 27-inch, 56-52s....2½c
*Nominal.

Knit Goods Orders Were Small.

The ninth annual jaunt of the Knit Goods Outing Club, which was held yesterday at College Point, limited business in the local knit goods field to a considerable extent. Both jobbing buyers and selling agents attended, one of the features scheduled being a ball game between the two. As for business in the last few days, there has not been a great deal of it. While there is said to be practically no prospect of lower prices on Fall goods as a result of the recent antics of the cotton market, jobbers seems to be holding back their duplicate orders for them on general principles. They also show little disposition to go very deep into their requirements for the next Spring season. This is attributed in good part to the unsettled price situation, the range of quotations on certain men's cheap goods being as much as thirty to forty cents a dozen. While some of this discrepancy may be due to varying selling terms, it is said that a good deal of it results from the desire of some of the mills to get as much business ahead for the new season as possible.

Criticises Gray Goods Buyers.

Criticism of the way buyers of gray goods have been conducting themselves of late, as well as the way they do their buying generally, was made yesterday by a representative of one of the leading commission houses. "There is every reason in the world to believe," he said, "that prices are at rock bottom now and that they will move up within the next week. Yet the buyers are holding off in anticipation of a further decline. This inactivity will continue, probably, until some big buyer is forced into the market through sheer need of goods. His activities will soon become known, and then will follow wild scramble for goods at prices that will go up like a scared cat up a tree. The result will be that the buyers will pay an eighth to a quarter of a cent a yard more for the goods they need than they would now, and then they will lay off again in the hope the market will break. So far as I can see, they gain nothing by it in the long run, and it only makes things more difficult for the mills. Steady and even business, without the element of speculation there now is, would doubtless mean steady and even prices and a less worried feeling all around."

Lackawanna Steel Report.

The Lackawanna Steel Company's gross operating income in the quarter ended June 30 was $994,327, a gain of $694,243 over the same quarter a year before. A balance of $646,711 was left after interest was paid and a surplus of $208,384 was reported yesterday in the quarterly statement after depreciation and sinking fund requirements had been met. In the June quarter in 1914 there was a deficit of $338,473. In the six months ended with June the company had a deficit of $297,375, as compared with a deficit of $783,680 in the corresponding period of 1914.

Good Wool Clips Only Firm.

LONDON, July 14.—There were 8,470 bales, mostly crossbreds, offered at the wool auction sales today. Good clips were firm, but inferior and faulty were from 5 to 7½ per cent. and occasionally 10 per cent. lower than at the close of the last series.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Act in Cases Involving Different Imports.

Importers of Japanese shoyu and nigari were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim for lower duty on these products. The board reversed the Collector's classification, which was not named in the decision, and held that the products are properly dutiable as unenumerated manufactured products. Such of the importations as were entered under the Tariff act of 1909 were held properly dutiable at 20 per cent., while the later entries are given a rate of 15 per cent. under the present law. The protestants included Iwakami & Co., North American Mercantile Company, Chashi Importing Company, J. Onishi, Oriental Production Company, Okada & Ichida, Pacific Trading Company, Ti Hang Lung & Co., the Rose Grocery Company, and others, San Francisco and Portland, Ore.

Butler Brothers, Chicago, claimed a short shipment. It was asserted by the importers that a case purporting to contain 200 dozen Japanese parasols actually contained only 100 dozen. The Collector made no allowance and exacted full duties on the 100 dozen figuring in the controversy. Evidence was introduced on the part of the firm tending to show that this discrepancy was allowed for and adjusted by the shipping concern of whom the goods were purchased. Judge Waite said the testimony of the importers' witnesses, who examined the case on its receipt at the store, showed conclusively that the box contained only 100 dozen parasols. The protest was sustained and the Collector authorized to make a reliquidation.

The North American Mercantile Company, San Francisco, lost in a contention relating to the classification of beans. They were returned by the Collector at the rate of 25 cents per bushel as beans not specially provided for. The importers claimed that they should be accorded free entry under Paragraph 606, which specifies "soya beans." The Appraiser reported that it was determined at the time the goods were in the Custom House that they were not soya beans. The board held that the importers failed to prove the Government's classification wrong. The Collector was affirmed.

A protest by the Baldwin Shipping Company was dismissed. When the case came up for trial, Assistant Attorney General Hanson moved to dismiss the protest as not having been made by the proper party. The importation was made by Austin Baldwin & Co., while the protest was signed by the Baldwin Shipping Company, the latter firm not appearing to be the owner, importer, consignee or agent. Under these circumstances, the board decided that the Government's motion should be granted.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, protested against the assessment of duty on silk hosiery, the claim being that free entry should be granted as American goods returned. At the hearing it was admitted by the Assistant Attorney General that the merchandise was of American manufacture. As the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury in such cases were complied with, the protest was sustained with an order to the Collector to reliquidate the entries. P. McGettrick, St. Albans, Vt., made a similar claim regarding merchandise, but was overruled for lack of compliance with the regulations. G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, were overruled in the claim that certain earthenware was properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as metal manufactures. The Collector was affirmed in his return at 35 per cent. ad valorem as plain earthenware.

CORPORATIONS BEHAVING.

Making Sincere Efforts to Meet the Laws, Says Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Attorney General Gregory said this afternoon that in the last year, or a slightly longer time, the large corporations had shown a marked improvement in their attitude toward the laws. He said that they seemed now to be making a sincere effort to square their business practices with the requirements of law, and to adjust their operations to avoid a conflict with the Federal authorities.

This explained, he suggested, why the so-called "trust busting" campaign had not been very spectacular of late. In reply to further questions he made it plain, however, that such cases as were now pending would be pressed to conclusion, and he intimated that nothing would be taken as conclusive but the decision of the Supreme Court. In this connection he mentioned the suit to dissolve the Harvester Trust, which the high court has ordered to reargument, after a decision favorable to the Government, and the suit against the Steel Trust, recently decided below in favor of the corporation.

The mere fact that these decisions of the lower courts on more or less similar questions were so widely at variance, said Mr. Gregory, made it necessary to press for a final ruling from the Supreme Court.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

ROSE COGHLAN, the actress, was discharged from bankruptcy yesterday by Judge Learned Hand. Her liabilities were $9,538.

CORTE & POPPIANI.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ernest Corte and Andrea Poppiani, doing business as Joe's Restaurant at 7 Third Avenue. Liabilities are $1,200 and assets $500.

SOL KAHN of 1,542 Minford Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,110 and no assets.

DAVID LEVINSON, a plumber of Peekskill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,669 and no available assets.

FRANK T. KEE.—Judge A. N. Hand has affirmed the report of W. H. Willis, referee, that the discharge from bankruptcy of Frank T. Kee, a builder, of 165 Audubon Avenue, should be denied. A petition was filed against Mr. Kee by creditors on Jan. 27, 1911, and his liabilities were $299,470 and nominal assets $109,053.

AYMO & BARATTA.—Judge Hand has granted a motion made by Harry L. Herzog for a denial of a discharge from bankruptcy to Aymo & Baratta, who formerly kept the Stevens House cafe, at 21 Broadway.

EDWARD ROBERTSON, manufacturer of petticoats at 60 Grand Street, has filed schedules schowing liabilities of $8,564 and assets of $3,150.

MORITZ GREENSPAN.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Moritz Greenspan, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 215 East Houston Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, payable 25 cents cash and 5 cents note at four months.

M. GREENSTEIN & CO.—Morris Greenstein, trading as M. Greenstein & Co., manufacturers of millinery at 595 Broadway, has made a settlement with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, payable 25 cents cash and 10 cents in two notes at three and six months.

THE MOHAWK FILM COMPANY, INC., of 31 Liberty Street, producer of motion picture plays, has assigned to Albert A. Raphael.

LEVY & STOLLER.—Samuel L. Levy and Frank Stoller, cap manufacturers at 17 and 19 Bleecker Street, have assigned to Joseph Elias Davidson.

SAMUEL GOLDSMITH, jeweler at 38 Chrystie Street, has assigned to Max Salomon.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand of the United States District Court has granted discharges from bankruptcy to these bankrupts:

HYMAN ABRAMSON, as the Globe Underwear Co., 73 Allen St.
BENJAMIN H. BAKER, 143 East 35th St., formerly Vice President of the Atlantic Turpentine and Refining Co.
WILLIAM T. BERNHART, 3,620 Paulding Av., formerly of C. Capella & Co.
ELTING D. B. FRANCE, salesman, Poughkeepsie.
AMELIA GREENBERG, agent, 1,545 Madison Av.
HENRY GREENBERGER, grocer, 2,814 Broadway.
DANIEL HANLY, real estate agent, 186 9th Av.
ROBERT HOWISON, undertaker, 239 Lenox Av.
HARRY JURIS, men's furnishing goods, 125 Thompson St.
FREDERICK S. JUSTICE, real estate agent, 182d St. and Webster Av.
WILLIAM KLEIN & SON, carpenters, 505 East 15th St.
CARMELLA LEVOLI, 630 Van Nest Av., formerly a builder.
PETTER MANTOVINI, grocer, 678 Morris Av.
PAUL P. MARCONE, clerk, 31 West 126th St.
METROPOLITAN BUREAU AND LYCEUM CO. OF NEW YORK, 23 East 42d St.
JAMES MILBURN, JR., salesman, 2,987 Marion Av.
ALCAN MOSS, salesman, 215 West 98th St.
LOUIS MOUND, men's furnishing goods, 803 8th Av.
A. NESTLER, furniture, 126 1st Av.
HENRY H. PROMISEL, 514 West 135th St.
SOLOMON A. PYLE, clerk, 860 Elsmere Place, formerly cloak manufacturer.
MAX RAPPAPORT, furs, 24 West 30th St.
MAURICE F. SAVAGE, traveling salesman, 217 West 120th St.
SAMUEL SCHWARTZ, grocer, Luzon, N. Y.
OTTO SPRING, interior decorator, 114 East 28th St.
GRANT SWEET, general store, Bull's Head, N. Y.
AUGUST WACKER, bartender, 4,041 Lowrie Place.
WALTER W. WAKEFIELD, painter, 22 Thames St.
KATE E. ZACKE, janitor, 1,185 Union Av.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—Joseph D. Perrault of Gardner, hotel proprietor, filed a petition in bankruptcy today; liabilities, $11,-660; no assets.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—Schedules in bankruptcy were filed this morning by the Natick Boot and Shoe Company, for which receivers were recently appointed. Total liabilities are shown to be $109,059, with nominal assets of $83,815. There are two secured creditors, with claims of $14,191, and about 110 unsecured creditors, with aggregate claims of $93,487. The principal creditors are: Avery & Lowery Co., South St., $4,330; P. H. Buckley, Brockton, $7,605; Chicago Trimming Co., $5,691; Comba & Walsh, 11 Columbia St., $4,842; Dunn Green Leather Co., $4,973; Federal Trust Co., $8,500; Framingham Trust Co., $5,000, and the United Shoe Machinery Co., $9,503. The assets consist principally of debts due, $62,500; stock in trade, $14,000, and bank deposits, $7,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—Schwartz & Co., 1,804 S. Crawford Av., voluntary petition; liabilities, $13,781; assets, $1,229.

Bauman & Co., retail jewelers, involuntary petition filed in behalf of Bruhl Bros & Heinus, N. Y., and others; liabilities, $125,-000; assets, $30,000. The liabilities include claims of $9,689, presented by Bruhl Bros. & Heinus of N. Y., F. Speidel & Co., Providence, R. I., $33,70, and Martin Copeland Co., of Providence, R. I., $42.50. Bauman & Co. failed March 15 and Franklin N. Woods was appointed receiver. He returned a 35 per cent. dividend to the creditors after a sale of all the assets of the company. The present proceeding is brought to test the claim of the First National Bank of Chicago, which the petitioning creditors say is excessive. The First National Bank of Chicago claims $176,000 on obligations of Bauman & Co., and the creditors contend the claim should not be more than from $30,000 to $75,000. At the time the receiver was appointed the liabilities of the company amounted to approximately $225,000 and the assets were about $125,000. The stock on hand was subsequently sold by the receiver for $96,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Edelstein, Davis—City of New York, $215.48.
Funck, Charles H.—Same, $132.88.
Glasco Ice Co.—Same, $192.78.
Same—Same, $1,542.09.
Same—Same, $1,569.55.
Gillette, George H.—Same, $614.98.
Gernsbach, Hugo—Same, $362.41.
Gilmore, William G.—Same, $2,417.71.
Graber, Samuel—Same, $258.19.
Irving, Amelia A.—Same, $520.25.
Krefetz, Frank—Same, $281.39.
Lennon, James—Same, $266.42.
Merrall, William B.—Same, $734.33.
McCrary, Pierce R.—Same, $378.26.
Moos, Jacques M.—Same, $143.74.
McArthur, John R.—Same, $645.74.
Mills, Henry P.—Same, $299.25.
Mullen, Andrew—Same, $281.39.
Reiling, Joseph L.—Same, $614.98.
Rosenthal, Harry—Same, $370.28.
Rosenbault, Walter M.—Same, $266.42.
Riley, Edw. B.—Same, $256.94.
Alfinito, Alfonso, and Ernesto Consentino—Eugatnom Realty and Construction Co., $2,-634.83.
Allitance Films Corporation—C. Simon, $519.41.
Bartlett, John R.; Herman De Selding, William B. Tubby, and Reade Duane Cold Storage Co.—C. Rives, $8,291.
Braun, Joseph—J. Tompkins, costs, $112.87.
Black, Joseph—A. Lubin, $175.90.
Bussell, Frank W.—F. Pfeifel, $133.61.
Black, Joseph—A. Lubin, $175.90.
Briante, Rocco—W. W. Schupner, $305.35.
Conhagen, Fred—A. Levine, $128.08.
Cohen, Lawrence—J. Goldstein, $327.41.
D'Onifrio, Tony—and Eugenio Mongelli—E. F. Breskin, $119.10.
Eckert, Chas. C.—Miller Press, $132.78.
Fields, Lew—E. F. Rush, $2,950.92.
Feldman-Swarris Co., Inc.—W. R. Ellison et al., $142.50.
Goldman, Samuel M.—Hanson-Jenks Co., $126.82.
Gordon, Joseph and Max—A. Timen et al., $102.22.
Gippert, Herman C. and Elizabeth—Woodridge Heights Construction Co., $169.41.
Gass, John and Otto—M. Landau, $348.61.
Gevirtz, Jeno—W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., $144.16.
Harper Press, Inc.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $2,723.04.
Hunter, James F., and John B. O'Brien—L. McLaughlin, $176.77.
Hershfield, Daniel—C. F. Ruh, $101.99.
Hecht, Rudolph—N. H. Young, $475.94.
Holocvher, Gertrude M.—V. J. McQuade, $239.45.
Higgins, Albert A.—Lord & Taylor, $129.35.
Illinois Surety Co.—G. Gagliano, $650.35.
Same—M. Lamanna, $160.
Same—G. Gagliano, $285.
Same—G. Mirabelli, $150.
Same—G. Di Trani, $140.
Same—F. Sposato, $103.90.
Hames, Herbert—National Nassau Bank of New York, $604.39.
Kiesel, Ida J.—S. Kissel, $121.78.
Kronethal, Joseph—A. M. Parlser, $127.22.
Kahn, Marcel—A. C. Levine, $125.91.
Keppel, Anson, and Stephen Oswald—F. E. Peters, $366.71.
Kahn, Albert, George Alexander, and Jacob Fitchman—Mahler Co., $819.84.
Lyons, Nicholas D.—Alpha Electric Co., Inc., $327.31.
Lane, Ralph—J. A. Lane, $444.85.
Midville Realty Co.—New York Edison Co., $209.80.
Mackin, William—W. H. McElrain Co., $366.31.
Mehnert, August or Gus—United States Gates Co., $244.71.
Pick, Hugo—H. Bloch, $140.05.
Polo & Clubman Co., Inc.—Kelly Springfield Tire Co., $163.28.
Queens Land and Title Co. and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland—G. Pennell, $5,063.64.
Rector, George—New York Edison Co., $162.68.
Rathkowsky, Isidor—M. Jacobowitz, $464.38.
Rinehart, John B. G.—F. T. Bosler, $2,474.65.
Same—J. C. Seal, $667.72.
Same—Same, $917.72.
Same—C. Thomas, $467.72.
Semon, Randolph—Dimes Realty Co., $132.85.
Stewart, May—A. Kohn, $100.
Shenkoff, Jacob—L. Rosenzweig, $161.13.
Shapiro, Harris—National Nassau Bank of New York, $28,316.05.
Swan, Frederick A.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $4,636.60.
Sullivan, Tom—G. E. Perney, $196.91.
Salvini, Marie—Theatre Magazine Co., $267.99.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Barometric pressure continues low over nearly all parts of the country, and an extensive disturbance is charted over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region. This distribution has resulted in a continuation of moderately warm weather over nearly all districts east of the Rockies and cool weather in the Northwest and on the North Pacific Coast, and it has been attended by generally fair weather, except that there have been widely scattered showers in New England, the South Atlantic States, and in the North from the Upper Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast.

Indications are that there will be showers in the region of the great lakes and in the South Atlantic States, and generally fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Thursday and Friday.

Temperature will be somewhat lower Thursday and Friday in the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, and will change little elsewhere east of the Mississippi during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	69	65	4 P. M.	80	84
6 A. M.	69	64	6 P. M.	69	84
9 A. M.	71	73	9 P. M.	69	82
12 M.	73	78	11 P. M.	67	78

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 80. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.85 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:30—2,422 8th Av.; Abraham Butler	Slight
12:33—102 Delancey St.; Benj. Ornstein and others	$5,000
3 20—304 E. 100 St.; Abr. Duschs	Slight
4 20—Bronx Blvd. and Station Pl.; not given	None
7:00—218 St., w. of B'way; St. Philip's Home	Slight
11:10—Pier 65 N. R.; Hamburg-Am. Line.	$500
P. M.	
1:50—Van Ness Av. and Bear Swamp Rd.; New Haven R. R.	Slight
2:05—212 St. and Harlem River; Alexander Ordenhaff	Slight
4:20—3,987 3 Av.; Louise Man	$5
6:50—77 2 St.; Yetta Schwartz	Slight
7:15—296 Brook Av.; P. Weinstein	Slight
7:30—135 W. 66 St.; not given	Slight
9:15—584 E. 137 St.; S. Pollack	Slight
9:20—745 Columbus Av.; J. Renwick	Slight
9:40—960 Avenue St. John; S. Horowitz	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., July 14: Mted. Sergts. with horses and equip., L. T. Mead, 168 to 169; F. A. Klinck, 169 to 168; C. W. Stokum, 169 to 173; I. A. Ferris, 173 to 169; Sergt. C. O'Neill, 62 to 69.

Temporary assignments: Patrol, J. C. Kennek, 28 to 1 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 17; W. G. Murray, 36 to C. O., duty in Bu. of Tel., 8 A. M., July 19 to 8 A. M., Sept. 27; T. Dolan, 39 to D. B., 5 days, 8 A. M., July 19; G. B. Pattison, C. O. to Bu. of Tel., 30 days, 4 P. M., July 15.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) G. J. Bindenbach, 2, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 18; M. F. Daly, 154, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 17; G. F. Muehleck, 157, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 1; W. T. Manley, 278, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 12.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol, H. F. Moeller, 43, 5 P. M., June 24, during disability; W. J. Sheehan, 81, 12:50 P. M. June 28 to noon July 5.

Advancements to grades: Patrol, (to $1,400 grade, July 27,) L. P. Tagliani, 1; W. E. O'Connor, 1; G. Sullivan, 2; J. Brown, 5; J. A. Williamson, 5; F. Wendel, 13; W. C. Doyle, 13; P. J. McGerald, 18; J. Curristine, 18; J. W. Ward, 21; P. Tubridy, 21; J. J. Lynch, 21; F. May, 31; J. Connolly, 31; J. E. Smith, 35; B. J. Kane, 39; C. Bonaventuro, 61; T. L. Hoctor, 63; E. C. Steihr, 143; S. G. Patterson, 161; W. H. Douglas, 164; J. R. Shaw, 166; J. F. Wixted, 167; J. Green, 275; G. Martin, 275; J. Hartmann, 276; C. W. Morgan, 278; M. P. McGarry, Traf. B; J. M. Kelly, Traf. C; A. C. Johnson, C. O.; T. F. J. Cavanagh, C. O.; C. P. Kiel, B. H. B; P. D. Keneally, 5th Dist.; J. C. Casper, 9th Dist.; W. T. Burke, 8th Dist.; E. S. Wilson, Marine; (to $1,400 grade,) J. G. Beyer, 7, July 25; J. J. McIntyre, 25, July 26; W. T. Mencke, 26, July 26; F. W. Schall, 277, July 28; J. J. Coy, D. B., July 26; R. A. Fennelly, D. B., July 26.

Fines imposed: Patrol, J. P. Calcaterra, 2, (absent from post,) 5 days; J. J. Schine, 6, (failed to comply with orders,) 1 day; J. A. Hunter, 14, (improper patrol,) 1 day; O. Holub, 26, (absent from special post,) 3 days; W. J. L. Duffy, 26, (abandoned signal box,) 2 days; F. B. Bayer, 28, (absent from post,) 2 days; F. J. Malcolmson, 28, (failed to report at station house,) 1 day; P. S. Quinn, 28, (absent from post,) 2 days; P. J. Killelea, 31, (same,) 3 days; J. F. Shea, 32, (absent from reliving point,) 1 day; M. Shanahan, 38, (absent from post,) 1 day; C. P. O'Connell, 61, (standing at entrance of saloon, drinking beer,) 10 days; A. Strauss, 63, (absent from post,) 3 days; E. H. Gerstenfeld, 144, (absent without leave,) 3 days; F. E. McGreevey, 144, (same,) 3 days; F. J. Manz, 146, (absent from home while on sick leave,) 3 days; J. Barrett, 151, (left post and entered premises, entered woman's sleeping apartment,) 8 days; left post and entered premises, entered woman's sleeping apartment, repeatedly addressed her as "girly,") 8 days; R. A. Wilson, 152, (absent from post,) 1 day; A. Andres, 154, (absent from post, in liquor saloon,) 4 days; F. O'Neil, 154, (absent from post, in liquor saloon,) 4 days; N. A. Benson, 164, (same,) 4 days; I. McLaughlin, 166, (absent from post,) 2 days; A. E. Smith, 166, (absent without leave,) 1 day.

Reprimanded: Capt. J. J. Shevlin, 33, (made false entry in blotter; absent without leave;) Patrol, T. A. Malley, 15, (absent without leave;) J. H. Brennan, 16, (charge preferred while attached to 81,) (failed to pay debt;) W. Klenk, 25, (improper patrol;) R. S. Purcell, 28, (absent from post;) Dennis King, 62, (same;) W. H. Cannon, 69, (absent without leave;) C. Cronin, 153, (same;) H. Crouse, 153, (in conversation;) C. S. Robinson, 162, (absent from post.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol, W. J. Fitzgerald, 22, (on post suffering from intoxicating agent;) V. F. Durning, 66, (failed to pay debt;) C. F. Leibfried, 277, (improper patrol.)

Fire Department.

Death: Veterinarian A. J. Dodin, at 1:30 A. M. July 13. Funeral from his late residence, 652 E. 165th St., the Bronx, at 9:30 A. M. today. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of two companies of ten men each, commanded by Chief of Battalion G. E. Weber.

Fine: Fire. (3d grade) C. Nathan, Eng. 13, $5, loss of coat badge.

Retired: Fire. (1st grade) E. Danancher, Eng. 222, on his own application, on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M. July 16.

Transfer, 8 A. M. July 15: Fire. (2d grade) W. A. Dorritie, H. & L. 16, to Rescue Co. No. 1.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Capt. P. C. Harmon, Jr., H. & L. 31, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 16; Lieut. P. J. Marron, Eng. 98, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 15; Fire. (3d grade) C. J. Melville, H. & L. 42, 24 hours, 8 A. M. July 16.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALDRICH, HELEN M., (June 5;) personalty, over $2,000; $300 to nephew, Benjamin R. Cox; certain moneys to Woodlawn Cemetery for care of grave and erection of a tombstone; rest to relatives and friends.

CONANT, CHARLES A., (July 4;) personalty, over $4,000; realty valuation unknown; Grace W. Page of Waltham, Mass., sister, gets 100 volumes, a silk rug, certain pictures, jewelry, and brie-a-brac, all contracts for abridgements or collections of new articles not completed at time of his death, and the residuary estate; remainder of his books to go to the School of Commerce and Finance of New York University; Allie S. Balch of Washington, D. C., gets $3,000 and all royalties on books completed at time of testator's death; brother-in-law, Rev. Frederick H. Page, gets all personal correspondence and $500, with which to furnish bindings for such.

FREEMAN, ELOISE W., (June 10;) personalty, over $1,000; all personal effects, pictures, books, &c., to daughter, Eloise Willis Freeman, who gets residue in trust for life; a diamond ring goes to a granddaughter, Margaret Lente, who has contingent remainder interest in residue.

GREENWOOD, MINNIE, (June 27;) personalty, $3,800; $1,900 to widower, Thomas; $1,900 to sister, Emma Schmidt.

HICKSON, CATHERINE J., (May 7;) personalty, about $5,000; all to sister, Caroline H. Kenedy, who died on same day, leaving $7,000 and other interest to brother, Richard J. Hickson; Miss Hickson's will read that if her sister predeceased her the income of the property was to go for life to her niece, Mary M. Warnock, known in a religious order in Toronto as Sister Mary Austin. Both wills were dated May 1, 1915.

WEISS, SAMUEL, (April 24;) personalty, $175; all to son, Alexander.

History Up to Date.

The New York Times Current History prints the story of the war in progress splendidly illustrated. 25c a copy—published monthly. Bound volume of first six numbers $2, delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Orders of June 28 relating to 2d Lt. G. P. Anderson, C. A. C., amended to take effect on or about Aug. 15, instead of Aug. 25. On arrival in coast defenses of Key West, is detailed, in addition to his other duties, to assume charge of construction work at Ft. Taylor, Fla.

1st Lt. J. B. Anderson, Med. Corps, from Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed at proper time to join 27th Inf. en route to San Francisco, and sail about Sept. 7 for the Philippines for duty.

Capt. J. C. Magee, Med. Corps, to Ft. Riley, Kan., temporary duty, then to his proper station. He is detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Medical Corps at Ft. Riley for conducting preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Med. Corps, vice Major W. R. Eastman, Med. Corps, relieved.

Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps, from this city to Ft. Wood, New York, temporary duty, then to his proper station.

Chaplain E. F. Bropsy, C. A. C., will report to commanding officer, coast defenses of San Francisco, for assignment to a station.

1st Lt. B. W. Phillips, 14th Inf., to Yellow Springs, Ohio, on July 29, to inspect Company A, Signal Corps, organized militia of Ohio, then to his station.

Col. G. Adams, 5th F. A., and Capts. F. Conner and W. Bryden, F. A., will proceed to Enid, Okla., about July 26 to observe and inspect the action of motor tractors, then to their proper stations.

Lt. Col. C. B. Baker, Q. M. C., to Philadelphia, Penn., on official business, then to his station.

Major A. E. Waldron, Corps of Engineers, is appointed an Acting Quartermaster for the purpose of issuing bills of lading covering shipments for the Engineer Corps.

1st Lt. C. F. Thompson, 16th Inf., to West Point, Sept. 1, for temporary duty at Academy.

Following officers of the Medical Corps relieved from duty with 2d Div., and from further station at post specified, and will report to commanding officer, 27th Inf., for duty en route to San Francisco, and sail from there about Sept. 7 for the Philippines for duty; 1st Lts. C. L. Beaven, Ft. Washington, Md.; W. F. Davenport, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; W. G. Guthrie, Ft. Riley, Kan.; E. F. Thodo, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; W. C. von Kessler, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; L. W. Webb, jr., Madison Barracks, N. Y.; R. H. Wilds, Ft. McPherson, Ga., and A. W. Williams, Washington Barracks, D. C., and Capts. R. M. Hardaway, Texas City, Texas, and H. J. Hallett, Ft. Cook, Neb.

Leaves—Capt. C. T. Harris, Jr., Ord. Dept., 15 days; 1st Lt. J. J. Thomas, C. A. C., 15 days' extension, he will sail for the Philippines from San Francisco, about Sept. 7; 20 days; Capt. F. Q. C. Gardner, C. A. C., 14 days; Maj. H. Wheeler, Jr., C. A. C., 2 months, and Capt. G. S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, 1 month.

Navy.

Capt. G. W. Kline, from command of the Vermont, July 10, to home wait orders.

Junior Grade Lt. A. E. Montgomery, the Columbia, to the Tonopah.

Ensign J. L. Ribeldaffer, to the Columbia.

Midshipmen H. R. Overesch, Naval Academy, to the South Carolina; W. S. Hacker, G. C. Krine, and H. O'D. Hunter, Academy, to the Hancock; R. D. Tisdale, Academy, to the Virginia; F. C. Huntoon, Academy, to the North Carolina, and H. D. Clarke, Academy, to the Jupiter.

Surgeons J. M. Brister, Atlantic reserve fleet, to Boston Naval Hospital, H. M. Tolfree, from receiving ship at Philadelphia, Penn., to the Minnesota; J. J. Snyder, receiving ship at Philadelphia, to the Minnesota, and R. E. Hoyt, the Minnesota, to home wait orders.

P. A. Surgeon F. H. Stibbens, to San Francisco Naval Training Station.

A. Surgeon F. L. Conklin, Norfolk Naval Hospital, to the Milwaukee.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Caesar at Beirut, Kentucky at North River, New York City; Dupont at Boston, and the Hull at Mare Island.

Sailed: Osceola and Paducah, Cuatro Reales Channel, for Guantanamo; Lamson, Boston Yard for Boston Light; Nereus, Balboa, Panama Canal; Albany, San Francisco for Port Angeles, and the Wheeling, Vera Cruz for Tampico.

A mining and mine sweeping division of the Atlantic fleet has been organized, consisting at present of the Baltimore and the following vessels detached from duty with the auxiliary division: San Francisco, Ontario, Patapsco, Patuxent, and Sonoma.

The Culgoa, now at Brooklyn Yard, will leave for Newport about the 20th inst.

The Whipple has been detached from duty with the reserve torpedo flotilla, Pacific fleet, and assigned to duty with the first division torpedo flotilla, Pacific fleet. The Whipple was placed in full commission July 14.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ABENDSCHEIN, ALBERT, (July 28, 1914;) net estate $5,628; Mrs. Helena Abendschein, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Equity, $6,520, in 147-149 Attorney St., appraised at $19,000, subject also to deduction of $1,320 for dower; deposits, $222; paintings and furniture, $566; stocks, $834. Decedent was an artist, and the most valuable painting was a picturesque study of Old Man, appraised at $100.

BARNES, Mrs. MARY C., (Dec. 17, 1914;) net estate $414,850; Lucy B. Brown, daughter, given $96,291; Martha B. Schirmer, daughter, $95,156; Mary B. Leonard, daughter, $95,116; Charles W. Barnes, son, $128,911; Martha Leonard, granddaughter, $350; Katherine Chamberlain, granddaughter, $25. Assets: Equity, $20,000, in 106 E. 17 St., appraised at $30,000; two vacant lots, south side, of 183 St., west of Amsterdam Av., $17,000; deposits, $14,752; personal chattels, jewelry, and pictures, $4,382; bonds and mortgages, $197,681; notes, $15,000; stock and bonds, $159,147. Larger holdings were: Bonds, Federal Light and Traction Co., $14,927; bonds, Rhode Island Suburban Traction Co., $5,260; bonds, Mississippi Glass Co., $10,000; bonds, U. S. Steel Corporation, $9,000; 60 shares Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Rwy., $11,100; 150 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. pref., $14,700; 80 shares Borden's Condensed Milk Co., pref., $8,200; 200 shares Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R., $13,000; 100 shares Portland Gas and Coke Co., $6,750; 102 shares Southern Rwy., $6,824.

BABB, GEORGE FLETCHER, (Jan. 11, 1915;) net estate, $19,415; decedent died intestate and the estate passed to a brother, a sister, and fourteen nephews and nieces. Assets: Deposits, $20,913; personalty, $15; library, $408; notes, $715.

FUCITO, JOSEPH, (Jan. 22, 1914;) net estate, $28,476; decedent died intestate, and the assets passed to seven daughters and four sons. Assets: Equity, $3,850, in 114-118 Park Av., Corona, L. I., appraised at $9,000; equity, $3,985, in 2-4 51 St., Corona, L. I., appraised at $9,000; deposits, $5,706. Decedent was a banana merchant, and his personalty, stock, and claims due were appraised at $21,062.

STORM, ELIZABETH, (Nov. 21, 1914;) net estate $10,742; $2,000 goes to Amanda Olson, decedent's maid, rest of estate passed to May Whittemore Walters, niece. Assets: Deposits, $10,998; jewelry and personalty, $1,167.

WEIL, JACOB, (Dec. 25, 1914;) net estate, $12,776; Mrs. Rose Weil, widow; Edgar J. Weil and Manuel L. Weil, sons, beneficiaries. Assets: Equity, $9,500, in 1,633 2d Av., appraised at $32,500, subject also to deduction of $2,223 for dower; deposits, $6,114; stocks, $35; retail meat market, located at 777 8th Av., $1,500.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Clarence E. Meleney becomes Acting City Superintendent of Schools today.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to transper $52,260 from vocational educational equipment to general repairs, the Bronx, for the purpose of equipping twelve schools in the Bronx on the "Gary plan."

Permission has been granted to the Principal of P. S. 159, Brooklyn, to collect three cents each from pupils in that school during September for the maintenance of a school garden.

President Churchill on Aug. 11 will deliver an address on "Educational Unrest" before the Summer School at Cliff Haven.

The Board of Education has approved the assignment of Morris E. Siegel to the supervision of the prevocational classes in P. S. 5, Brooklyn, during July.

The nomination of Frederick D. Drescher and Max D. Pfeffer as attendance officers have been confirmed.

Charles Harper has been transferred from the Vocational School for Boys, Brooklyn, to the Murray Hill Vocational School.

The discontinuance of old P. S. 95, Brooklyn, as an elementary school and the organization of new P. S. 95 as an elementary school for boys and girls of all grades, with a kindergarten, have been approved.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 21, 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Wright & Cobb<Royal Dutch Mail.
Univ Sav Corp<Morris Plan of Ind Corp.
Whitney<Univ Film Mfg Co. (c.)
U S Hoffman Co<Mirrino.
Panoulias<Ford.
Hough<Soc Elec Westinghouse de Russia.
Panoulias<Ford. (2.)
Sauer<Florida Ry.
Vassar<Nat Re-Assurance Co.
Mead-Morrison Mfg Co<Hunt Co. (2.)
Mykelstadt<Sturm.
Armsby Co<Hubner.
Gulf Pipe Line Co<Globe & Rutgers F I Co.
Same<Hamilton F I Co.
Goldstein<Lichtman.
McGuirl<NY, NH & H R R.
Ind Drinking Cup Co<Ezrett.
Peterslage<N Y, Sus & W R R.
Ostapko<Erie R R.
Am Importing, &c, Co<Bacon.
St'd Asph, &c, Co<Standard Oil Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations at 9:30 A. M.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Apfel<Flannery.
Posner<Posner.
London Finance Co<McSherry.
State Bank<Zellman.
Davis<McKenna.
Marcuson<Ganz.
Fried<Century Iron Works.
Furman<Dobroczynski
Gurleghian<Cons Dental Mfg Co.
Lanza<Brooks & Co.
Cleigman<Jacobs.
Levine<Greines, (2.)
Block<Grossman.
Cavinato<Piccirilli.
Commonwealth Sec Co<W 164th St Rec Co.
Johnson<Crown Oper.
Tobias<All Theatres Film, &c, Co.
Quagliotta<Standard Arch Co.
Borup<Borup.
Margolis<Cuba.
Schultz<Schultz.
Greenleaf<Vierow Towing Line.
Finck<Barry.
Bradley<Bradley.
Wisch<Rudiger.
De Vivo<De Vivo.
Krause<Krause.
Erman<Erman.
Deegan<City Sales Agency.
McEnerney<Greis.
Re Hasbrouck.
Kneupper Spec Co<Kneuper.
Mangini<Mangini.
Stolts<Rumore.
Merchants Nat Bank<Collora. (3.)
Koster<Un Trust Co.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Fisher.
Re Paraone.
Re Demeo.
Bowers<Fidelity Const
Levine<Schwartz.
Southmayd<O'Farrell.
Crulkshank<French.
Schwartz<Goldstein.
Jasle<Greenspan.
Tassinari<Brill.
Henderson<Broad Channel Corp.
Re Roussett.
Aetna Accident, &c, Co<Shoolholm.
Pechenik<Stolzberg.
Dubin<Dubin.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Butler.
Zimmer<Freund. (2.)
Koves<Freed.
Stern<Philipson.
Jaburg<Rosenfield.
Shuman<Shuman.
Cohen<Sidman.
Fraino<Brill.
Murray<Murray.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII, XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Evanna Felter,
A. Irving Griggs,
Lena Buchman,
Charles Samuels,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—June term continued at 10:30 A. M. Contested will of Frank Fuller.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Otis Litho Co<Hopkins.
State Bank<Zellman.
Davis<McKenna.
Marcuson<Ganz.
Fried<Century Iron Works.
Furman<Dobroczynski
Gurleghian<Cons Dental Mfg Co.
Lanza<Brooks & Co.
Cleigman<Jacobs.
Levine<Greines, (2.)
Block<Grossman.
Feinberg<Horkimer.
Schuster<Netschert.
Creighton<Finley Barrell Co.
Grecco<Gillespie & Sons.
Brodkin Brothers<Chefetz.
Nicholas Power Co<H. Robertson & Co.
Rybok<Penn Trucking Co.
Ragona<Greenbaum.
Jaffa, Hoffman & Co<Greenland Fur Co.
Sheffield Farms S D Co<Ward.
Behrend<Ludwig.
Levy<Larney.
Munroe<Whiteside.
Garey<Grass.
Safir<No British, &c, Co.
Lauter Co<Martin.
Deutsch<U S Grand Lodge O B A.
Lauter Co<Martin.
Chelsea Exch Bank<1st United Presbyterian Church.
Herrman<Leland.
Greenwich & Cortlandt Co<Dohm Litho Co.
U S Cas Co<Wagner.
Catts & Carr<Kinson.
Chambers<Erkins.
Maas<Tragger.
Greenfogel<Schlitterstein.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Leaman, J. Coghlan<Corn Exchange Bank—Samuel J. Levinson.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J. Hastorf<Barclay—Michael J. Scanlan.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Schmidt<Neumeyer—Elias H. Avram.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Wilfred A. Openhym<Medoc Realty & En Co—Safford A. Crummey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to July 20.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J. Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Colgate<Young Realty & Const Co—Edward J. Flynn. Katz<Higgins—Emanuel B Cohen. American Savings Bank<Weiss—Arthur M. Giegerich. Schaeffer<176th St. & Anthony Ave Impv Co—Marcus Rosenthal. Union Trust Co<Watson—Bernard J Iaecke, Goldsticker<Denver Realty Co—John P Dunn. Wundrack<Wundrack—Edward D Bolton.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Elizabeth F Ferris<Nellie Wood—Edgar H Napolis. Celia Schneider<Selara Holding Co—John W Stocker. Jacob Blumenthal<Rebecca Cohn—Leo F McDermott. Matter of Reisler Iron Works—Henry Frank, Jr.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.

Shifrin<Caputo.
Diener<Diener.
Daly<Kingsbury.
Pub Serv Com<NY & Q Co Rwy.
Madden<Carpenter & Boxley, Inc.
Re Grandview Av.
McBennett<Bianchi et al.
Fromberg<Phillips.
Tax Lien Co<Hoffensack.
Fine<Feiner.
Hud Wreck & L Co<Burak.
Kantor<Katz et al.
Borough Bank<Gow.
Haverty's Taxi Co, Inc<Mitchell et al.
Mason-Seaman Trans Co<same.
Scharwinkiewlicz<Polish Mechanics Assn.
Small<Hasbrouk et al.
Re 71st St, Ovington Av, and 70th St.
Horstman et al<Wyckoff et al.
Wilberg, Harry<Stand Charcoal Co.
Wilberg, Hilda<same.
Lezebrink<Schiff et al
Wilcox<Vause.
Re Rutland Road.
Wallach Co<Benedict et al.
Re Pub Serv Com'n (Davis St.)
O'Rourke et al<Mullally.
Berman<Berkspieg Realty Co.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Patrick O'Connor,
Mary Mauder,
Emma Waacks,
Annie Applegate,
Cornelius Rorke.

Administration of:
Jacob Schwartz.

Accounting of:
Frederick A Nast,
John C. Morris,
Peter Hickey,
Moses Karnell,
Eliza Flanagan,
Max Berger,
Mary Schultz,
Nathaniel G Pendleton
Henrietta Mauncy,
Abby Morris,
Margaret T Middleton,
Henrietta L Calahan,
Otto Wiemann,
Wolf Sahen,
John H Krogmann,
Jacob Schwartz,
Richard Shannon,
Estates of:
Harry Herman,
Charles Groll,
William A Malley.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...4:41 | Sun sets..7:30 | Moon sets..9:21

THE TIDES.

	High Water.	Low Water.
	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:35 9:42	3:37 3:36
Governors Island	9:54 9:54	4:10 4:08
Hell Gate	11:44 11:44	5:50 5:18

Arrived—Wednesday, July 14.

SS Sarnia, Antilla, July 10.
SS Cristobal, Colon, July 7.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, July 9.
SS El Alba, Galveston, July 8.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam, July 8.
SS Relay, Vera Cruz, July 9.
SS Pelican, Montreal, July 10.
SS Trongate, Gloucester, July 12.
SS Celia, Cristobal, July 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Calabria	Gibraltar	July 3
St. Kentigern	London	June 28
Boniface	London	July 3
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Manhattan	London	July 3
Momus	New Orleans	July 8
Antilla	Progreso	July 4
Pleiades	Matanzas	July 10
Zacapa	Kingston	July 10
Huron	Jacksonville	July 12

DUE TOMORROW.

Sant' Anna	Palermo	July 4
Cymric	Liverpool	July 7
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 7
Ardgair	Havre	July 2
El Siglo	Galveston	July 5
Julia	Porto Rico	July 10
Conche	Tarragona	July 10
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	July 8
Marengo	Hull	July 8
New York City	Swansea	July 3
Manin	Seville	July 3
St. Bede	Manchester	July 3
Korona	Demerara	July 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 14
Bergensfjord	Bergen	July 8

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	July 10
Ancona	Naples	July 6
Herm	Seville	July 1
Novgorod	Hull	July 2
Lampo	Leghorn	July 3
Aboukir	Baiboa	July 11
Navajo	Balboa	July 11
Algiers	Tampa	July 11
El Mar	New Orleans	July 18
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 15
Nickerie	Curacao	July 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Principe di Udine, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mariana, St. Thomas	4:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Rosalia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Dochra, Argentina	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
St. George, Glasgow	——	5:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Vas Constantinos, Patras	4:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 56 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Norman Bridge, Tampico to New York, was 120 miles S. of Hatteras at 8 A. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 660 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 195 miles S. at noon.
SS Pleiades, Cardenas to New York, was 110 miles S. at noon.
SS Brilliant, Port Arthur to New York, was 176 miles S. at noon.
SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 215 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 405 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 529 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 300 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,380 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kristianiafjord, at Kirkwall, July 12.
SS Buffalo, at Hull, July 12.
SS Torr, at Hull, July 12.
SS Lux, at Valencia, July 12.
SS Saxoleine, at Havre, July 12.
SS Suwanee, at London, July 13.
SS Polmanter, at Barbados, July 12.
SS Devon City, at Havre, July 11.
SS Westward Ho, at Havre, July 11.
SS Perugia, at Leghorn, July 11.
SS Chicago, at Bordeaux, July 14.
SS Copenhagen, at Valparaiso, July 10.

Sailed.

SS Adriatic, from Liverpool, July 14.
SS Mimosa, from Glasgow, July 14.
SS Wells City, from Cardiff, July 14.

Passed.

SS Greenbank, New York for Avonmouth, passed Barry Island.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Long Lease on Plot in Fifth Avenue Retail Centre for Twelve-Story Building—$900,000 Riverside Drive Deal Closed—Upper Manhattan Sale—Bronx Buyers.

Plans filed yesterday for another tall, light manufacturing building in the retail Fifth Avenue section showed that a deal for a choice site between Fifth and Madison Avenues, as rumored a few days ago, has been closed. The property involves the plots at 7 East Thirty-eighth Street, running through the block to 10 East Thirty-ninth Street, fronting 37.6 on each street, by 197.6 deep. It adjoins the new Craftsman Building.

The property, which is owned by the Naols Corporation, of which Samuel Sloan is President, has been leased for twenty-one years, with two renewal privileges, through Frank D. Veiller and J. L. Robertson, Jr., for the owning company, to the Improvement Company of New York, of which Leslie R. Palmer, who has been actively interested in several large midtown structures, is President. The Thirty-ninth Street plot is vacant, and an old dwelling covers the Thirty-eighth Street parcel. The leasing company will improve the site with a twelve-story building, to cost $250,000, from plans by the architect, M. L. Meader.

Heights Apartment $900,000 Trade.

Negotiations were closed yesterday, and papers signed, for the sale of the ten-story apartment house on the northeast corner of 155th Street and Riverside Drive, sold by the Strathcona Construction Company to William N. Dewey. In part payment the buyer gave the seven-story loft building at 27 East Tenth Street, located 153.10 feet east of University Place, and diagonally opposite the University Place Presbyterian Church. Heckscher & De Saulles and Francis B. Robert negotiated the trade. The Riverside Drive house figured in the deal at $775,000, and the Tenth Street property at $125,000.

Buys Site for Heights Taxpayer.

As a site for a one-story taxpayer with eight stores, an investing client of A. E. Leicher has purchased from the Rexton Realty Company, Samuel Kempner, President, the northeast corner of 184th Street and Audubon Avenue. The plot fronts one hundred feet on the avenue and twenty feet on the street. M. I. Strunsky negotiated the sale.

Operators Buy Harlem Flats.

The D. H. Jackson Company has bought from the estate of Helena Munstuk and Joel B. Libermann, executors of the estate of I. Munstuk, 6-8 West 118th Street, two 5-story double flats on a plot 50 by 100 feet. Norman Danzer was the broker in the transaction.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from Louis Kleban the six-story flat house occupying a plot of 70 by 112 by irregular, on the northeast corner of Stebbins Avenue and Freeman Street.

Charles E. Watkins, Jr., has sold to a Bronx builder nine lots, 25 by 100 feet each, in the Arden tract. The lots, which are located on both sides of Cedar Street near Gun Hill Road, will be improved by the buyer with two-family homes.

The new apartment house on the north side of Featherbed Lane, 233.7 feet east of Nelson Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100 feet, has been sold by Clement H. Smith for a client. George Stanger is the buyer and in exchange he gave the dwelling at 1,685 Topping Avenue, northwest corner of 173d Street, on plot 100 by 95.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for Joseph Karasik of Manhattan, to William Simpson the two-story-and-cellar brick one-family house, 555 Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 18 by 100 feet, for occupancy.

John Pullman has sold 538 Fifth Avenue, near Fifteenth Street, a one-story business building, on lot 20 by 100 feet, for Evelyn D. Bruner to Frank Adler for investment.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for J. F. O'Brien the three-story dwelling, 311 West 102d Street, for a term of years to J. E. Lorenz.

The Brett & Goode Company has leased for George A. Wheelock the dwelling house, 36 East Thirty-third Street, to Mrs. Marie Edwards, for a term of years.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for George W. Nix to Joseph Corn private house at 43 West Ninety-first Street.

Unger & Watson, Inc., have leased for a term of years the four-story and basement dwelling at 128 East Sixty-first Street to Dr. L. Pierce Clark for Frederick B. Sewall.

Porter & Co. have leased for Moritz L. Ernst to John J. Kistler the four-story dwelling at 152 West 122d Street.

To Publish Fire Department Orders.

J. O. Hammitt, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention of the Fire Department, announced yesterday that hereafter all rules and regulations of the Fire Department will be printed in the City Record on Thursdays. They will be mainly resolutions adopted from time to time by the Board of Standards and the Board of Hazardous Trades, and having general application.

In the course of preparation is a complete codification of all the regulations, properly classified under the different subjects covered. These will be printed in a series of pamphlets.

The pamphlet of standpipe regulations is about ready and will shortly be sent to the City Record for printing. For the last decade real estate owners, architects, and builders have endeavored to have the Fire Department codify and print all its rules and regulations.

For example, they wish to have it definitely settled what buildings require standpipes and what buildings require sprinklers; and next, to be sure that in case certain standpipes, house tanks, and other apparatus are specified the regulations in this respect would not be changed unless property owners were informed, so they would not be in a position of having contracted for something they assume to be correct only to find out later that the Fire Department wants something else. The publication of these resolutions was brought about through the efforts of the Industrial Codes Committee of the Advisory Council of Rural Estate Interests, Julius Franke, Chairman.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

724 St, 204, s s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; four-story flat; voluntary sale; to Gustav Gitterman for $17,800.

Walker St, 21, s s, 225.8 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100, five-story loft and store building; J. M. Love et al. against C. L. Boardman et al.; Edwards & B., attorneys; L. S. Burchard, referee; due, $21,196.25; taxes, &c., $608.05; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

128th St, 268 West, s s, 208.4 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x99.11, four-story tenement; J. E. Barney against H. D. White-Haight et al.; L. S. Goebel, attorney; Hugo S. Mack, referee; due, $10,984.32; taxes, &c., $400; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

129th St, 136 to 141 West, n s, 846.1 ft e of 7th Av, 60.8x98.8, twelve-story loft building; Julius Israel et al. against Twenty-fifth Construction Co. et al.; A. H. Mittlemann, attorney; Abr. Benedict, referee; due, $52,221.15; taxes, &c., $144.90; subject to a prior mortgage of $210,000; to the plaintiff for $230,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,744-1,748, s e corner 56th St, 131.9x122.7x120.2x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; withdrawn.

150th St, 531 West, n s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 19x99.11, three-story brick dwelling; Kings County Savings Institution against Hilma Nelson et al.; W. W. Taylor, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $15,928.77; taxes, &c., $700; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

626 St, 218 West, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to July 21.

112th St, 51-51½ East, n s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, two one-story dwellings; M. G. Maynard against Michael Goery et al.; H. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; Winter Russell, referee; due, $9,670.19; taxes, &c., $1,773.98; to Samuel H. Stone for $12,000.

By Samuel Marx.

8th Av, 975-9, w s, 25.5 ft n of 57th St, 75x100, three six-story flats and stores; Zinwill Co. et al. against American Purchasing Assn. et al.; Hays, H. & W., attorneys; William Klein, referee; due, $50,803.58; taxes, &c., $4,470.15; subject to a prior mortgage of $160,000; to the plaintiff for $201,667.

127th St, 370 West, s s, 125 ft e of Morningside Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; B. R. Ober against Henry Wiegand et al.; Parker, D. & W., attorneys; L. A. Abrams, referee; due, $3,662.39; taxes, &c., $79.8*; subject to prior mortgages of $18,500; to Samuel Kleinberg, a party in interest, for $19,183.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

158th St, n s, 142 ft w of 12th Av, extends through to Riverside Drive, 257.6x231.6x irregular x 257.5 to beginning; Manhattan Mtg. Co. against Edwina Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Abraham Stern, referee; due, $91,246.64; taxes, &c., $6,280; to Edward Vaughan, Jr., for a party in interest, for $45,100.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Madison Av, 1,527, e s, 17.7 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70, three-story tenement and stores; J. M. Haskell against Adam Moran et al.; S. P. Latting, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due, $9,197.29; taxes, &c., $353.73; to William A. Wellwood for $9,800.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to July 21.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Webster Av, 2,508, e s, 240.11 ft s of Fordham Road, 50.2x119.8x50.3x121, two-story frame building and vacant; adjourned to July 27.

By George Price.

Bryant Av, 818, e s, 150 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; C. F. Halsted against Albert Gerhards et al.; Daniel Burke, attorney; J. H. Radigan, referee; due, $773.36; taxes, &c., $5; subject to a mortgage aggregating $6,000; to the plaintiff for $6,800.

By Joseph P. Day.

North St, e s, 127.4 ft n of Tier Av, 165.7x 253x170.5x255; Edw. Robitzek against M. L. Roeder et al, (Action 2;) Harry Robitzek, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $2,240.92; taxes, &c., $606.96; to Aaron Forsey for $3,300.

By Charles A. Berrian.

216th St, East, s s, 50 ft w of Tilden Av, 25x100; Michele Saracena against Tuoti Hatch & Co. et al.; B. S. Vitale, attorney; C. C. Marrin, referee; due, $1,218.95; taxes, &c., $100; to the plaintiff for $750.

Carroll St, 106, s s, 465 ft e of William Street, 25x100.5; I. L. Karlebach against H. G. Frank et al.; F. W. Hottenroth, attorney; J. Hynes, referee; due, $344.58; taxes, &c., $168.93; to the plaintiff for $730.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 3,860-6, n e corner of 161st St, 99.11x99.10, six-story apartment house and stores; Guaranty Trust Co. against Robert Fulton Realty Co. et al.; Stetson, J. & R., attorneys; M. G. Palliser, referee; due, $45,623.76; taxes, &c., $6,498.16.

By James L. Wells Company.

119th St, 128 West, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11, three-story dwelling; J. J. Mandeville against L. L. Ball et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; M. M. Friend, referee; due, $29,804.86.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

38th St, n s, 187.6 ft e of 5th Av, running through to 39th St, for a twelve-story light manufacturing loft building, 37.6x197.6; Naols Corp., Samuel Sloan, President, 20 William St., owner; H. L. Meader, 2 West 33d St, architect; cost, $250,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, n e corner of 16th St, to a thirteen-story loft; Greenwich Savings Bank, premises, owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BENNETT AV, e s, at centre line, e of 182d St, 100x181.11x100.11x195.7; McNulty Brothers to Bennett Avenue Realty Co., 31 Bennett Av, (mtg $180,000,) July 8; attorney W. F. Kimber, 141 Broadway.....$1

CHERRY ST, 220 and 222, n s, 122.3 ft e of Pike St, runs n 165.11; e 37.9; s 97x s 64x w 37.7 to beginning; Joseph and Betsy Solomon to Anna L. Duncan, 11 Bergen Place, Brooklyn, July 8; attorney, I. Hershfield, 99 Nassau St.....$1

CHRYSTIE ST, 118, e s, 75.5 ft s of Broome St, 25x100; Herman and Kedy Fichter to Potential Realty Co., (mtg $27,000,) June 24.....$100

DELANCEY ST, 222 to 226, n w corner of Willett St, 44.8x88; Herman and Kedy Fichter to Potential Realty Co., 74 Broadway, (mtg $75,000,) June 24.....$1

ELIZABETH ST, e s, 155.8 ft s of Grand St, 24.9x89.10; Montgomery St, e s, 37.11 ft s of Monroe St, 22x60; Montgomery St, e s, Lot 26, map of W. Romayne, 22x80; Joseph Gabrilowitz to Tillie Gabrilowitz, 554 Knickerbocker Av, Brooklyn; attorneys, Aronson & Sax, 24 Pine St.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft s of 75th St, 34x55; Charles A. and Emma J. Hotze to Martin F. Huberth, 1,045 Forest Av, (mtg $23,000,) July 1; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

RIVINGTON ST, 156, n s, 104 ft e of Suffolk St, 23x100; Felix Kunstler and another to Yuda L. Muehlstein, 141 Mangin St, Brooklyn, (mtg $25,500,) July 9.....$100

SHERMAN AV, s w corner of 204th St, 100x 110, foreclosure July 1; David E. Goldfarb, referee, to J. Allen Townsend, Irvington, N. Y., July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,000

STANTON ST, n s, 79.8 ft e of Goerck St, 19.11x70, foreclosure July 9; Phoenix Ingraham Mary Vaughan and another, 332 East 17th St, July 12; attorney, T. W. Henly, 32 Liberty St.....$5,000

3D AV, 419, e s, 123.4 ft s of 30th St, 24.8x 110, consent to third track; Winthrop A. Charles and another to Manhattan Railway Co., 165 Broadway, Nov. 17, 1913; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush, 165 Broadway.....$297

SAME PROPERTY; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. and another and Mary M. Johnston to same, June 23, 1915; attorney, same..$100

3D AV, 2,410, w s, 25 ft s of 117th St, 25x 100; Ray Bieler to Walter M. Engel, 844 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, M. Shilvek, 95 William St...$100

22D ST, 203 West, n s, 17.3 ft w of 7th Av, 16x49; Thomas D. Day and another to Willie L. Inman and Margaret I. Davis, at Leesburg, Va., May 11, quitclaim; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10

37TH ST, s s, 141.6 ft w of 5th Av, 43x98.9, foreclosure Feb. 2, 1915; William Klein, referee, to William Zeigler, Jr., 10 West 57th St, Feb. 13; attorneys, Swan & M., 29 Liberty St.....$215,000

48TH ST, 218 East, n s, 178.9 ft e of 3d Av, 16.7x100; Louis M. and Mary H. Montgomery to Sarah J. Church, 220 East 50th St, quitclaim and correction deed, June 23; attorneys, Clarke & C., 51 Chambers St..$1

62D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x 100.5; Adele Weil to Jessie Weil, 224 East 60th St, (mtg $18,000,) July 13; attorney, J. Weil, 50 Broad St.....$100

71ST ST, n s, 385 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Ambrose Realty Co. to Mary Lyons, 244 Riverside Drive, (mtg $50,000,) July 13..$100

82D ST, s s, 291.9 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x 102.2; Pauline E. Spivack to Joseph A. Sterling, 375 Hunts Point Av, (mtg $9,200,) June 30; attorney, F. A. Keppler, 253 Broadway.....$100

109TH ST, s s, 357 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Christine Zito to Rosa Marina, 328 East 109th St, (mtg $16,000,) June 28; attorney, N. Marino, 1,869 3d Av.....$100

120TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100; Morris Schinasi (or Musa) and another to Solomon Schinasi, 346 West 89th St, June 24; attorneys, Wise & S., 15 William St..$100

122D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 90x 100; Lamport Manufacturers' Supply Co. to Ostend Holding Co., 63 Park Row, July 9; attorney, J. H. Zessin, 63 Park Row.....$1

122D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 90x100; Zachary Helles to Orland Holding Co., 63 Park Row, July 9; attorney, J. H. Zeiser, 63 Park Row.....$1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,064, e s, 16.8x116.6x16.9x115; Charles C. Marrin, referee, to Jacob Bauer, East Hampton, Conn., July 8, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

BAYARD ST, n s, Lots 96 and 97, map of property of S. Cambreleng et al., 50x100; Charles E. Moore, referee, to Indelli & Conforti Co., 847 Bryant Av, July 8; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av...$7,000

GRANT AV, 1,007, s w corner of 165th St, 89.7x81.1x48x81.2; Kovacs Construction Co. to John G. Kelly, 65 Elliott Av, Yonkers, N. Y., July 10, (mtg $36,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 5, Block 474, map of part of Fox estate; Phelan Brothers' Construction Co. to John E. Griffiths, 340 East 140th St, May 29, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 25, Block 19; Lot 6, Block 38, map of Morris Park; Charles Fara to Eva Fara, 371 Walton Av, July 8; attorney, Eva Fara, 371 Walton Av.....$1

LOT 159, amended map, part of Gleason property; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee, to Bernardina F. E. Hake, 1,237 Union Av, July 13; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av.....$4,500

POPHAM AV, w s, 86.1 ft w of Montgomery Av, 50x100; Louisa A. Fields to Mary I. Schreyer, 53 West 85d St, April 3; attorney, Mary L. Schreyer, 53 West 85d St.....$1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 206 ft n of 165th St, 25x175.10x25x175.11; Katharina Jaeger to Anton Jaeger, 1,043 Prospect Av, July 13; attorney, Anton Jaeger, 1,013 Prospect Av.....$100

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 425.9 ft n of Undercliff Av, 50x irregular; also Undercliff Av, n w s, 152.2 ft n of Washington Bridge, 89.1x146.1x46.6x149; Henry D. Downs to Frederick C. Cailen, 115 Undercliff Av, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 287.6 ft s of Fletcher St, 37.6x134.4x36.1x141.2; Mary J. Manning et al. to Phelan Brothers Construction Co., 2,045 Ryer Av., July 3, (mtg $33,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 192.8 ft s of 4th St, 25x200; Dollar Savings Bank to George Hoffmann, 1,132 Clay Av, July 14; attorneys, Mackellar & G., 43 Cedar St.....$100

197TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Brown Place, 50x 100; Louis Stern et al. to Maurice P. Davidson, 652 East 18th St, Brooklyn, June 29; attorneys, Yankauer & D., 261 Broadway..$1

140TH ST, 626 East, s s, 28.6x100; Catharine Wannop to Elizabeth Rankin, 119 West 77th St, June 24, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, William Rankin, 119 West 77th St.....$1

149TH ST, n s, 220.8 ft e of Morris Av, 25x irregular; Thomas G. Price to Giuseppina Margarita, 313 East 146th St, March 15, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, Thomas G. Price, 1,850 Mount Hope Place.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Giuseppina Norcia to Thomas G. Price, 1,650 Mount Hope Place, March 15, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, same..$1

169TH ST, 308 East, s s, 20x100; Thornton Brothers Co. to Thomas Baumann, 1,062 Forest Av., July 12, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

179TH ST, n s, 105.9 ft e of Webster Av, 29x irregular; Julie Duklauer to William A. Merrill, 49 West 89th St, July 8, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, W. R. Mayon, 55 Liberty St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ELIZABETH ST, e s, 155.8 ft s of Grand St, 24.9x89.11; Tillie Gabrilowitz to Joseph Gabrilowitz, 62 2d Av, July 13, due as per bond; attorney, H. M. Flateau, 51 Chambers St.....$675

3D AV, e s, 75.1 ft n of 110th St, 25.10x40; Oscar Krause to William Johnson et al., trustee, Yonkers, N. Y., July 13, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,700

3D AV, 480, w s, 24.8x100; Carrie Freund to Hermine Neurad, 1,073 West Farms Road, prior mtg $17,000, 2 years, 6 p. c., July 9; attorney, Harry Hey, 41 Park Row.....$2,000

17TH AV, s w corner 42d St, 20x49.4; John P. Windolph and another to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, July 13, prior mtg $3,500, 1 year, 4½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$30,000

8TH AV, n w corner 138th St, 19.11x75.4; John S. Edwards and another to New York Bank for Savings, 81 8th Av, July 14, due as per bond; attorney, J. H. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane.....$18,000

11TH ST, n e s, 123 ft n w of 6th Av, 30x—; George H. Hammond and another to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, July 12, 3 years.....$26,500

23D ST, 158 West, —x—; Kate Devaney and another to Henry Hollander, 504 West 111th St, July 13, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. S. Cohen, 64 Wall St.....$1,494

55TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 24.11x 100.5; Annie M. Christie to Edward A. Ridley, trustee, Fanwood, N. J., 3 years, 6 p. c., July 14; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$14,000

83D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Elise E. Bohsung and another to Henry Lahr, 421 East 84th St, July 5, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. M. Stafford, 334 East 83d St.....$1,000

Bronx.

BAYARD ST, n s, being Lots 96 and 97, map of property of S. Cambreling et al., 50x100; Indelli & Conforti Co. to John Anton, Yonkers, N. Y., July 14, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av.

FREEMAN ST, 952; J. B. A. Larkin et al. to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, July 13, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$3,500

HAVILAND AV, n s, 191.4 ft e of Pugsley Av, two lots, each 25x103; two mtgs, each $3,000; Mink Construction Co. to Central Mortgage Co., 60 Wall St, June 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Otis & O., 60 Wall St.

LOT 159, amended map of Gleason property; Bernardino F. E. Hake to Mathias Haffen, 2,979 Marion Av, July 13, due as per bond; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av..$1,500

LOT 6, Block 474, map of part of Fox estate; John E. Griffiths to Phelan Brothers Construction Co., 2,045 Ryer Av, (prior mtg $4,000,) May 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

LOT 44, Parcel 18, map of William B. Ogden; Mary A. Wassermann to Peter Brady, 5 Washington Terrace, July 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. C. White, 489 5th Av, 4.....$1,500

LOTS 1 and 2, Block 6, Section 1, map of Bathgate estate; Jennie Wolff to Max Meyer, 1,047 Morris Av, July 12, due as per bond; attorney, Charles Enos, 51 Chambers St.....$1,600

LOTS 559 and 560, map of Lohbauer Park; Sidney B. Hickox to Ferdinand Kahnt, 1,077 Washington Av, July 6, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$500

NATHALIE AV, e s, 666.9 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, 25x125; Anna M. Schill to Adam Priester, 436 West 16d St, June 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, H. P. Dotty, 302 Broadway.....$1,500

WALTON AV, w s, 129.6 ft n of 158th St, 27x91; William J. Brennan to George Einburger, 816 River Av, July 13, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 192.8 ft s of 4th St, 25x100; George Hoffmann to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, July 14, due Dec. 1, 1918; attorneys, Mackellar & G., 43 Cedar St.....$23,000

165TH ST, s w corner of Kelly St, 40.2x78.5; James G. Patton to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,000

169TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Findlay Av, 20x 100; Thomas Baumann to Thornton Brothers Co., 1,320 Clay Av, July 12, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,300

173D ST, n w corner of Topping Av, 95x95; Henry Cleland, Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 50 Liberty St, July 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

182D ST, n e s, 105 ft s e of 6th St, 25x 89.10; Roman Dombkowski to Alex. Dembski, 73 St. Mark's Place, July 9, 1 year; attorney, A. Granish, 200 Broadway.....$300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

STANTON ST, 96; Ciffer Lanrow Co., Inc., against S. Samuelson, owner; J. Hammerschlag, contractor.....$10

7TH AV, w s, whole front between 24th and 25th Sts, 200x250; Jeremiah Daly against National Cloak and Suit Co., owner; W. L. Briggs, contractor.....$329

11TH ST, 328 and 328 West; Isaac H. Kaplan against George and Thomas Brickell, owners; Irving T. Brickell, contractor.....$54

44TH ST, 103 West; Ciffer Lanrow Co., Inc., against William Bunger, owner; J. Hammerschlag, contractor.....$40

140TH, 161 West; Samuel Layefsky against John Weber, owner and contractor....$168

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOND ST, 42 and 44; Benjamin Mitchell against Seamen's Bank for Savings et al., July 12, 1915, (by deposit).....$154

116TH ST, 616 West; Larkin Lumber Co. against Jason R. Westerfield et al., June 2, 1915.....$66

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 176th St, 99.11 x100; Manhattan Savings Institution against Mulhern Steam Heating Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Rapallo & Kennedy.

148D ST, 246 West; Morgan E. Coman against Mary T. Smith et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiveer.

Bronx.

BECK ST, 680; Samuel Blumner against American Land Credit Corporation, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Levy.

COSTER ST, e s, 520 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; Emily A. D. Ames et al. against Charles D. Pope et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. P. Orrell, Jr.

LONGFELLOW AV, w s, 307.2 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Ellen Frances Donlin against Frank Fischer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hirleman & Vaughan.

MORRIS AV, e s, 180 ft s of 179th St, 20x 100; L. Josephine Van Deusen against Lena Stein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Adams.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted for the Month of August

IN THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, a cottage with sleeping arrangements for five adults, a maid, and two children; also containing a bath; in connection with a first-class hotel. Write to B 49 Times Annex.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LOUIS ISRAELSON
Conservative management of Apartment House property.
HIGHEST CREDENTIALS.
Now is the time to make a change.
Tel. Aud. 3340. **398 W. 145th St.** At St. Nicholas Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEABEACH SUBWAY
"The Finest Subway in the World"
Only 29 Minutes to
Mapleton Park
Semi-Detached, 7 Rooms
Beautifully Decorated
Brick Houses.
All ready to move into.
Prices $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—just like rent—little cash.
Booklet No. 1 explains plan.
Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St.
Phone 2552 Cort.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station.
Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.

2-Fam.—Opposite Park
$550 cash, balance $16.66 monthly; price $5,500; 11-room, brick; 837 Johnson St., Flatbush; home lover's chance; photo and details; write or call. RUCKERT, 45 Willoughby St., owner.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

NEPONSIT
ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
Houses, immediate occupancy; for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

SEVERAL IDEAL COTTAGES
JUST COMPLETED, overlooking Great South Bay, all improvements; few minutes from sandy bathing beach, good boating and fishing; adjoining one of the largest towns of the South Shore; select neighborhood; 42 minutes from Herald Square. Property can be purchased on very easy terms. Booklets and particulars. MAIN OFFICE, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

POULTRY FARM.
$3 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm. 6 room house, full cellar, range, tubs, &c. in kitchen; near large town; good markets, factories, &c.; few minutes from station and trolley to beautiful harbor; boating and fishing; one hour from city. B. JONES, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

WHY NOT OWN
an attractive 5-room improved bungalow on south shore of Long Island, 48 minutes out; refined surroundings; good soil; boating, bathing and fishing; only $2,900; on plot 50x100. Call or write OWNER, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

WATER FRONT BUNGALOWS
AND ALL-YEAR-ROUND HOUSES on easy terms; excellent surroundings; on Hempstead Bay, south shore of Long Island; 43 minutes out; schools. Call or write to Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y., to make appointment to inspect houses.

YOUR BUNGALOW WITH GARAGE
on the south shore of Long Island; water front; high-class surroundings; six rooms and bath, laundry and store room; all improvements. Price $5,150. Will take small payment down and balance on easy monthly payments. KEILTY, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.
New stucco House, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice. H. G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., New York City.

SACRIFICE, FREEPORT.
8-room house with open fireplace, steam heat, all improvements, on plot 70x100 feet, near new school; sold 1 year ago for $4,800; will take $3,500 today; only $300 cash needed and $30 per month pays balance; must be seen to be appreciated. Owner, 17 Times Downtown.

BRENTWOOD
Health in BRENTWOOD PINES
New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

3 Acres Good Farmland, $750.
In farming country, within commuting distance to N. Y. C.; you can pay for it at the rate of $30 cash, balance $5 per month; title guaranteed. D. Suffolk, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

BELL HARBOR
Long Island Beach, 139th St.; 2d house from ocean; 11 rooms, 2 baths; sub-lease; open inspection; reduced rates. Lewis Miller, 500 5th Av., New York. Bryant 2821.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

House Bargain
Price $5,500, Including Garage.
$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.
Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electric light, high elevation.
This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner as a home for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.
H. D. HOUSE,
Room 518, 1328 Broadway.
Phone Greeley 380.

Big Bargain, $6,500; Easy Terms
Colonial Country Home Near the Water
Plot 186 by 150 Feet. Fine Old Trees.
Superb views; select neighborhood; near country club; high in hills; elec. 500 feet. House is new; has 26 ft. living room; beamed ceilings; paneled walls; huge open fireplace; large central hall through centre of house; dining room, pantry, kitchen, first floor; six fine master bed chambers; 2 tiled baths. Only 48 min. on Lackawanna R. R. to N. Y. C. Parquet floors, electric light, steam heat; every city improvement—schools, churches, stores conveniently near. For appointment to see property write or telephone A. B. M., 1522 Cort. Box 392 Times Downtown, N. Y. City.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY

This attractive craftsman house, seven large rooms, two baths; steam heat; open fireplace, built-in furniture; in the hills of New Jersey; 32 minutes out. Send for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect.
F. C. BECKER Room 178, 50 Church St., N.Y. Tel. Cort. 8748.

A 30 ACRE FARM, $4900.
Easy payments, near Metuchen, on Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles city; six-room house, running water; barns, stable, chicken houses; 350 fruit trees, all cultivated; title guaranteed. Great bargain. Gotham Press, 225 West 39th St., N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TOP O' THE WORLD FARM
At Litchfield, in the Berkshires; truly a smiling country; 500 acres smooth, rolling land, free from stone; elevation 1,350 feet; magnificent views and always cool; two streams; exceptional water supply; three houses; only $30,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York. Residence, Westport, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON THE SOUTH
The Broad Atlantic
ON THE NORTH
Jamaica Bay
ON THE WEST
The swell Neponsit
ON THE EAST
Cool Rockaway
The Above Describes the Location of
BELLE HARBOR
Rockaway Coast, Queens Borough, N. Y. City,
12 miles from City Hall, 34 minutes from Flatbush Avenue Station, where
679 Lots
Including 234 SHORE FRONT LOTS on the Atlantic Ocean, with Riparian Rights,
MUST BE SOLD at Public Auction
Saturday, JULY 31st, 1915, at 2 P.M.
on the Premises
70% Can Remain on First Mortgage Titles Insured Free
For Maps apply to
JOSEPH P. DAY,
31 Nassau St., New York City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE and Vicinity
Unusual BARGAIN Opportunities
HOUSES TO RENT FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED
HOMES FOR SALE On Sound Shore and Attractive Inland Locations.
Convincing figures quoted. Inspection invited.
O'CONNOR REAL ESTATE AGENCY
221 Huguenot St. Tel., 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

AT NEW ROCHELLE.
Best residential section; new dwelling, 12 rooms, 3 baths, large piazzas; two-car garage, chauffeur's quarters; spacious grounds; magnificent shade, shrubbery; unusual opportunity; $21,000
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

TO L

VERNON CASTLE SUMMONED.

Warrant Will Follow Dancer's Failure to Answer Speeding Charge.

Police Justice Albert H. Parsons is angry because Vernon Castle, the dancer, has failed to answer a summons for speeding. Judge Parsons says Castle must obey the summons or be arrested.

Castle, it was charged, was speeding in his auto on Sunday, July 4. The number of his car was taken and he was summoned to appear before Judge Parsons.

"I'll give Castle just one more chance," said Judge Parsons, "but only one more summons will be sent. Then, if he still sees fit to disregard it, an order of arrest will be issued. That will fetch him."

Militia to Fisher's Island.

For a two-week tour of duty at Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, N. Y., the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, N. G. N. Y., Colonel N. E. Thurston, will assemble in its armory next Sunday morning at 5:30 o'clock. The command will take trolley cars to the foot of First Street, Williamsburg, and there embark on a steamboat for Fisher's Island. The Eighth Coast Defense Command, Colonel E. F. Austin commanding, will leave Fisher's Island Sunday, and return to Manhattan.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE C, 26, store and basement; Edward Baumann to Samuel Wagner, 26 Avenue C, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, H. H. Sternberg, 170 Rivington St.....$540

AVENUE D, 73, first floor; Jacob Klinger and another to Chevra B'nai Harov R'Yosuf Meyer Anshei Ungarn, 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, I. Apfel, 220 Broadway.. $35 per month

BROADWAY, 4,210, store and basement; James F. McGarry to Ernestine Neuman, 4,210 Broadway, 3 years from July 12, 1915; attorney, B. F. Schneider, 95 Broadway..$1,400

FRONT ST, 208, store; Henry A. de Meli to Albert Bertuzzi et al, 310 East 105th St, 3 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, P. Zuccaro, 303 East 104th St.....$900

HESTER ST, 85, first floor; Sarah Bernstein to Congregation Beth Izhak, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, M. Goates, 122 Attorney St.....$240

LEXINGTON AV, 1,072, ground floor and part of basement; Mucklow Holding Co. to Herman H. Hoops, 125 East 76th St, 5 years and 3 months from July 1, 1915; attorney, H. H. Hoops, 1,072 Lexington Av.....$1,020

1ST ST, 47 East, store and front basement; Morris Saffer to Lucia Fulla, 47 East 1st St, 3 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 700 St. Ann's Av.....$750

2ND ST, 158 West, store and basement; Mentar Realty Co. to Kate Devaney, 406 8th Av, 7 years and 9 months from Aug. 1, 1915; attorneys, A. P. Fitch, M. G., 32 Nassau St.....$2,400

4TH ST, 106 West, first floor; Kompesula Realty Co. to Emil Greco, 352 West 46th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, J. T. Egan, 20 Vesey St.....$2,000

7TH ST, 262 West, all; Catherine F. Smith to Emma V. McFadden, 267 West 72d St, 4 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Hornblower, M., P. & B., 24 Broad St.....$4,000

Bronx.

WILLIS AV, 339, store; John J. Trainor, executor, to Louis Levinson and another, 339 Willis Av, 3 years from Sept. 17, 1914; attorneys, Louis & Edward Levinson, 339 Willis Av $900

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica, all improvements; city water, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted. This is a bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, Box 158 Times Downtown.

QUEENSBORO BARGAIN.
Plot 100x95, Van Alst Av., between 14th St.-Harris Av., one block new Subway station, in manufacturing centre; $8,000.
HENRY,
1,411 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B., Box 161 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—In the matter of E. SCHLOSS & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—No. 20,838.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the referee herein, the undersigned Trustee in Bankruptcy offers for sale, pursuant to the rules and practice of this Court, the assets and effects of the said bankrupt, consisting of machinery, appliances, office furniture and fixtures, now located in the place of business of the said bankrupt at Grand and Cherry Streets, in the City of New York, together with the good-will of the business and the right to the use of the name of "E. Schloss & Co.," and patents, if any, to be sold in the following manner:

Bids for the business of the bankrupt as a going concern, in the first instance, and such bids are to be made on the following basis:

(1) Inclusive of all the book accounts; and

(2) Exclusive of all the book accounts; together with the good-will and the right to the use of the name of "E. Schloss & Co." and patents, if any.

In either event, such sale to carry with it all the merchandise on hand of every description, and all machinery, appliances, office furniture and fixtures.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises on any day prior to the receipt of bids, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for the above described property in the manner aforesaid may be submitted to the Trustee at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 23d day of July, 1915, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the bids will be opened by the Trustee, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto, and advise and instruct the Trustee thereon.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the property aforesaid will be sold at public auction on the premises at Grand and Cherry Streets, in the City of New York, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the 28th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 in the forenoon of that day.

New York, July 13, 1915.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
GARDNER B. PENNIMAN,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.
ROBERT R. HOWARD, Attorney for Trustee, 32 Liberty Street, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS E. LANDON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 8, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Excelsior Stables, 106-172 East 124th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of two black horses, one team truck, two delivery wagons, and harness.

The above mentioned sale has been adjourned for the opening of written competitive bids until the 28th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Messrs. WEIL & PURVIN, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

If all bids are rejected by the Receiver the property will be sold at public auction on the premises at Grand and Cherry Streets, in the City of New York, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the 28th day of July, 1915, at 12 o'clock. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MAGRANE COXE,
July 13th, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

House, West 81st St., opposite Park; suitable converting into apartments of two and three rooms and bath; 25 feet front; large extension; favorable terms or exchange for income property. Owner, S 141 Times.

Astonishing bargain can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

86th, 302 West.—4-story and basement, will renovate throughout for responsible tenant.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate.
149th St. and 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Broadway corner, upper Manhattan, new six-story elevator; rent $34,000, subject to title company first mortgage only; equity $125,000; exchange for well-located lots or business property; can add cash. Builder, 2,909 3d Av.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

STORE, 124 EAST 86TH ST., near Lexington Av.; choice location for almost any business; large store with living rooms in rear. Apply on premises, or REMCO, BROADWAY & 98TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 300 BROADWAY, SUITE 907.

Will build for responsible person only, garage, fifty by hundred, three stories high; fireproof; all appliances; best location, within 1,500 feet Plaza Hotel. Address, with references, Builder, 154 Times.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Furnished office; exceptional opportunity; unexpired lease. 51 East 42d. Jackson, Room 622.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

To Let—Part of desirable office, $20 monthly. Apply 1,207, 432 4th Av.

Bronx.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
of two rooms and connecting five-room apartment, in desirable, rapidly growing, busy section; new building. Pasadena Court, corner Decatur Av. and 193d St.
NO BETTER OPPORTUNITY OFFERED.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle property—sale, rent, exchange; opportunities. J. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station 3 minutes; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney; fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

A Bargain.—100x140 feet, 50 per cent. less than cost of property similarly located; half-hour from New York or Brooklyn; all improvements; good surroundings; convenient to golf and country clubs; title guaranteed; no brokers. Address Quick Action, 834 Times.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot, near station and water, needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barnhard, No. 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. depot.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

QUEENSCOURT. — Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 28 minutes from Manhattan. A. E. O'Toole, corner Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightsters; Booklet 3 on request. T. E. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.
They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moorestown, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Mannattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

For sale or lease for 1 year, (furnished,) with privilege of buying, house and 1 acre; 10 rooms and bath; electric lights; stable, carriage house, garage; cottage for coachman; small dairy; attractive lawn and vegetable garden. For particulars apply to Chas. E. Timberlake, Room 1,108, Flatiron Building, N. Y.

Six-Acre Hilltop Farm, 50 minutes Lackawanna, mile from station; beautiful, modern bungalow, fully furnished, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; chicken plant; garage; large pear and peach orchard; price, $5,500; little cash, balance mortgage; will rent. Harmon, 135 Broadway. Phone 4792 Cort.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1st, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement; near station; great elevation, best section; $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern. A1 condition; lot 40x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. A. O., Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x800; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

5½ acres, 6-room house; very convenient station; thirty minutes out by express; $6,000. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

A $26,000 farm for $13,000 to close estate. Write for details of this money maker. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Splendid property in beautiful Princeton for sale at a bargain. Lock Drawer E, Princeton, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Family of 4 adults desire small cottage, 2 bathrooms, on Long Island coast, near ocean bathing, within 40 or 50 minutes from city, for August and to about Sept. 15; moderate rent. Send particulars in detail to L 11 Times.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
245 Broadway, at Leonard St. TEL.
956 Broadway, at 23d St. 5408
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. FRANKLIN.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6853 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Enake, 596 Madison Av.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Bungalow to let for six weeks from August 1st; new, artistically furnished, non-housekeeping; table board at Clubhouse, Mallett's Bay Outing Club, Lake Champlain, Vermont; large living room, cobblestone fireplace, three bedrooms, bath, kitchenette, sleeping porch; wide piazzas; boys' camp on Club farm; Barnard's girls' camp walking distance; good fishing; references; price, $150; suitable three or four adults. R. G. T., 181 Duane St.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; fireplace; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $200 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $300 season. N 158 Times.

Asbury Park.—Nine rooms; all improvements; near ocean; garage, $175, $100 without garage, season. Particulars telephone 4194 Riverside.

Part of private cottage, beautifully located, ½ block to ocean, 45 minutes Penn.; adults, $400 to Oct. 1st. Inquire M. Gilmore, 4,011 Broadway.

Three-room furnished bungalows at seaside for rent; commutation $5.25. Phone Orchard 3707. Apply Fox, Oakwood, S. I.

FOR RENT—2-6 furnished rooms; house in the Catskills, on farm. EMERY OKOS, Chichester, Ulster County, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 80 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE,

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & 225-229 W. 99th St., Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; near Broadway. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near L., subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 8547.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED.
FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 75th St., corner Broadway.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

78th St., 250 West, cor. Broadway.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished until Oct. 1; moderate rent. Colbron.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

77th, 104 West.—Large, beautiful, modern parlor floor, or part; private bathroom.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (one with kitchenette,) 19 EAST 32D ST., connected with THE FERNERY tea room, Miss S. M. Tucker, 22 East 33d St. Rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply to THE FERNERY, phone, Murray Hill 2297, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., John 5700.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE OGONTZ,
509-511 West 122d St., near Broadway. Apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, shower bath, elevator, &c.; rents moderate; furnished if desired; worth investigating. Superintendent on premises.

THE LANGHAM,
75d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

THE KANAWAH.
111th, 203 West.—High-class elevator apartments; five, six rooms; house entirely renovated; rents $37.50-$48. Superintendent.

208 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 room; $70 to $125.

308-310 WEST 15TH ST.
Two rooms, $32-$33; bachelor apartments. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.
Six and seven rooms; all modern improvements; near subway; rents $35-$40.

Ardsley Hall, 92d, corner Central Park West.—Three-nine rooms, $500-$1,700.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

47TH, 9 WEST.—BACHELOR APTS: one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms; bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

West End / v., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

58th, 228 West.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms; tiled kitchenette and bath; $40.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath: $45 to $55.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near Subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 298 St. James Pl.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel, $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6063.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

76TH, 13 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Nicely decorated large, small rooms; private bath; subway; reasonable.

79th, 114 West, Norsca Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

At "Fynevue," (Bayard Circle,) Larchmont Park, appreciative guests may secure glorious rooms; superb views; all modern luxury; unrivaled location; chef; bathhouse, including use launch; auto train service, with moderate rates. 409-W Larchmont. Box 466.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL, HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unsurpassed home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

White Plains.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588W.

THE ROCHELLE, centrally located; home cooking, 80 Le Count Place, New Rochelle. Phone 1880.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Convenient; delightful; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

Malba on the Sound.—Half hour from New York; splendid room and bath; one without bath; good table; golf, tennis, water sports; low commutation; gentlemen only; quiet, restful place. Telephone Flushing 1037.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family can accommodate two adults; handsome cottage; large front room; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Main Av.

BAY VIEW VILLA, Foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management, or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uebele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 199 Times.

Far Rockaway, Lee Cottage.—On beach; South St.; phone; to October.

New York State.

THE MARGARD, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake sceneries; comfortable rooms; verandas; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

MANASQUAN PARK.—Ravinia bungalow, on wooded bluff, overlooking water, offers features of shore and country life and recreation; $10 and $12 week; special week-end rate, $2.50 and $3. Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.
Six minutes from highland station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Av.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury.—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Weimer.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

797H, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

807H, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large, cool rooms; private bath; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; reasonable; references.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms, permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy room, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent table; telephone; references.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent meals; table guests.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; small room; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good meals; telephone.

WIDOW desirous of keeping up home would rent to couple or bachelor nicely furnished room, with every convenience and home comfort; A1 cooking; refined neighborhood; terms moderate; board optional. Mrs. R. Hirschberg, 308 West 93d St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Large and small; all conveniences; telephone; select neighborhood; references.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath; electricity; $4; another $7; telephone.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first bell.

49D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; room with piano; single room; references.

48TH, 220 EAST.—Fine parlor; also large room; electric light; telephone; piano.

56TH, 83 EAST.—New, elegant rooms, single or double; every convenience; Summer prices.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

GRAMERCY PARK, 43, (21st St.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in room.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private bath; newly furnished and decorated; attractive Summer rates; references.

PARK AV., 18, (35th.)—Large, comfortably furnished front rooms; $4, $6, $10.

West Side

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water; select house; reasonable.

87TH ST., 15-47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; electric lights; telephone; $3 to $10.

58D, 57 WEST.—Cool rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references; Christian family.

35TH, 226 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large small room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; $2-$10; splendid location; telephone.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large, front basement; parlor, bedroom; suite; private baths; housekeeping; $6-$9.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

58TH, 22 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; $5, $7, $8, $10.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

66TH ST., 76 WEST.—Single and double room; gentlemen only.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome suite, also large and small; elegant apartment; subway. Steele.

71ST, 217 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; "L," Subway express; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractively furnished, pleasant rooms; select neighborhood; bath, phone; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room, also small, exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Costly, furnished rooms, single, suite; electricity; conveniences; hot water.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. HOLTON.

81ST, 143 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; breakfast optional; private family.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished rooms; electric light; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 109 WEST.
Nicely furnished single room; reasonable. Koenig.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; private bath; references; telephone.

85TH, 252 WEST.—Adjoining rooms, or single; new apartment; kitchen; women. Porter.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite, room, and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

88TH, (349 West End Av.)—Single room, $4; double room, $6; private house.

87TH, 220 WEST.—Cool, quiet furnished room in large bachelor apartment; adjoins bath. Apartment D. Schuyler 10400.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large, cool front parlor, adjoining bedroom, $6; single room, $3.

93D, 122 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool front rooms; small adjoining room; references.

97TH, 168 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; single rooms; conveniences; Summer rates.

101ST., 16 WEST.—Delightful single, double housekeeping rooms; telephone, electricity; suites; reasonable. McNamara.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Cool, comfortable room, adjoining bathroom; private family; elevator. Phillips.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Very comfortable room; adjoining bath; in private home. Apt. 36.

112TH, 536 WEST. — Attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apartment 52.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; elevator; $3; New Englanders; 5th floor, south.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Large, newly furnished; immaculate; telephone; elevator; electricity; private. Coffey.

118TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH ST., 419 WEST.—Large, outside single room; elevator apt; business woman preferred. Call, after 6, Apt. 5-C.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Cool, attractive room, adjoining bathroom; private family; references. Apartment 63.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, single, en suite; elevator, phone; home privileges; very reasonable. Apt. 3D.

119TH, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished. Phone 7076 Morning.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; all conveniences; $3.50 to $6; references. Apt. 42E.

123D, 512 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; elevator. Apartment 66.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; all conveniences; electricity, telephone; subway, elevated.

141ST, WEST, (94 Hamilton Place.)—Cool, outside rooms; elevator; gentlemen; $3. Schaeffer.

151ST, 517 WEST.—Furnished room; strictly private family; bath; telephone; cars, subway. Mitchel.

158TH, 851 WEST.—Hudson River; Drive; refined country life; subway; conveniences. Audubon 1487.

177TH, 601 WEST, (Corner St. Nicholas.)—Delightful, cheerful, private front corner suite; southeastern exposure bedroom, "L" brary; ideally furnished, separately or together; elevator. Mrs. Markham.

180TH, 706 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; adjoining bath; reasonable. Burns.

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 245 West 104th St.—Desirable front rooms, lavatory; meals optional. Jantzen.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at

BURNS SAYS WADE FORGED 65 CHECKS

Occupant of $75,000 House in Bayonne, N. J., Is Held for Extradition.

INDICTED IN SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Prisoner, Who Denies Charge, Talked of Erecting Factory to Build 48-Ton Motor Trucks.

Henry Clay Wade, who was arrested at the Crowis Nest, a $75,000 house in which he lives in Bayonne, N. J., was held by Magistrate Kain yesterday in the Bayonne Police Court for thirty days to await the arrival of extradition papers from Governor Whitman. The court took action after reading a certified copy of an indictment charging that C. Weston defrauded the City Bank of Syracuse out of $85 on a forged check.

The William J. Burns Agency charges that Wade is Weston, but the prisoner said it was a case of mistaken identity. He also said the Burns Agency, acting for the American Bankers' Association, intends to prosecute him on another charge if they can get him to New York.

C. L. Patterson of the Burns Agency said yesterday that Wade had cashed at least sixty-five forged checks. His method, the detective said, was to go into a small city in the guise of a salesman, get acquainted with a local printer, and tell him he intended to have some checks printed. While the printer was not watching he would steal some blank checks which had the printed names of business men in the town. These names would then be forged, Patterson said, and Wade would cash the checks, usually for $100, but sometimes for smaller sums.

The prisoner was identified by John F. Moran, paying teller at the Syracuse Bank. On Aug. 28, 1914, Moran testified in court yesterday, he paid $85 to Wade on the forged check. Detective Patterson told the court that Wade had been arrested four times in New York, and that in 1907 he was sentenced to serve two years and nine months in Sing Sing for swindling.

Patterson said yesterday that when Wade was arrested on Monday he wanted to know what the charge was, and when informed said: "Oh, I thought that was a joke." Wade has lived in Bayonne only a few weeks. He is occupying a house of thirty-five rooms. The detective said he had told it about Bayonne that he had come to the city to erect a factory for the manufacture of forty-eight-ton motor trucks. When informed by the skeptical townsfolk of Bayonne that they would not permit such heavy vehicles to travel through their streets Wade modified the size to eighteen-ton trucks.

Wade said he was 48 years old, and gave his occupation as that of promoter and inventor. It is thought he may have been engaged in obtaining a site for a plant to manufacture supplies for the Allies.

Potash and Perlmutter in Court.

Perlmutter was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and Potash was the complainant against him. But they didn't turn out to be Montague Glass's Potash and Perlmutter. The party of the first part was Wolf Perlmutter of 29 Ludlow Street, a stable man, who was jointly accused with Joseph Schwartz of 140 Suffolk Street of burglary. The complainant was Henry Potash, silk jobber at 144 Fifth Avenue, who charged that the pair had entered his place on the seventeenth floor of the building early yesterday morning and taken silk valued at $770. Magistrate Ten Eyck held them for examination tomorrow.

E&W RED MAN COLLARS SHIRTS
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT
EARL & WILSON

HELD AS COMMON SCOLD.

Woman to be Tried Under Old New Jersey Law.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 14.—Charged under the old blue laws of New Jersey with being a common scold, Mrs. Mary Guadiano, aged 50, of Peetsburg, will have a hearing before Justice Edward M. Johnson at Hackensack tomorrow morning.

The complainant is Mrs. Marie Luciano, a neighbor, and the chief witness for the prosecution is the Rev. Father de Vincentiis, in charge of the Catholic Church there. Among the many things alleged is that Mrs. Guadiano did disturb the morals and peace of the community by calling Mrs. Luciano names and saying things harmful to her. Both women belong to well-to-do families, and are neighbors of the priest and members of his church.

LION-ROLL
3 IN.
THE NEWEST LION CREATION
A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

English Flannel Suits, $16.50.
I have a small lot of English Flannel Suits, $16.50, which I wish you would come in and look over. They are genuine English Flannel—I made them, therefore excellent value. Besides the value, comes the comfort and satisfactory wear. They are uncommon, too, for a good thing is quite unusual.
G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 6th Av., at 31st Street.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Saturday and Wednesday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Next Mat. Saturday 2:30.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | It's All Laughter
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15.
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
HARRIS 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat. at 2:30.
TWIN BEDS
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th
BURLESQUE Mat. Today
Lew Kelly AND THE Behman Show
NEW Mat. To-day. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach.
NORA BAYES, Bell Family, Hussey & Boyle, Cardo & Noll, Hunting & Francis, others.

1,000 Patterns Left
84th Remnant Sale
$18 This is an occasion waited for by hundreds of shrewd buyers Many $40 to $50 Suit Ends—in almost an endless range of weaves and patterns. To measure only. $18
Broadway & 9th St. Open Saturday until 1 o'clock.
Arnheim

Shanley Dinners
Each course is marked by an individuality and quality of flavor found only in the dishes of the finest chefs.
Cabaret incomparable—twenty feature acts. Evenings seven to one.
Always excellent—Shanley's seven-course luncheon—75c. (Music)
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL
"Centre of New York's Activities."
BROADWAY AT 41ST ST.
300 Rooms with Private Baths.
Rates, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
Rooms, with bath; 50c. additional for each extra person in a room.
'Phone, Bryant—4220. H. S. DUNCAN.
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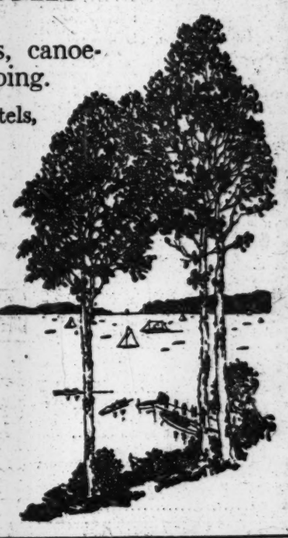

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